MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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ADVANCING JAPANESE 40 MILES FROM GOAL IN SOUTHWARD DRIVE

4,000 Enemy Troops Wiped Out; Naval Planes Down 45 Machines

Continuing their advance southward along the western shore of the Malay Peninsula, the Imperial Army Forces on January 25 encircled approximately 4,000 enemy troops at Senggarang, about 20 kilometers south of Batu Pahat and dealt an annihilating blow upon them, the Imperial Headquarters officially announced at 6 p.m. Thursday.

In the engagement, the Imperial Forces captured 39 tanks, 164 medium and small-caliber guns, 243 motor-lorries, and other war materials, the announcement added.

Formations of Japanese Navy aircraft on January 26 and 27, flying over the Strait of Macassar, Serang Sea, Molucca Passage, Flores and Banda Seas, conducted a series of raids upon important enemy air bases in Borneo, Celebes, Serang and Buru Islands, and either shot down or destroyed 45 planes, four of which are unconfirmed, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 6 p.m. Thursday.

Four Japanese aircraft have as yet failed to return, the announcement added.

The Japanese special landing parties which landed at Kendari have completely occupied the city on January 26 after mopping up enemy remnants in the vicinity, added the announcement.

Main Army Force Contacts Enemy at Benut, 38 Miles From Causeway—British Troops Facing Complete Annihilation

14 PLANES SHOT DOWN IN RANGOON RAID

The main force of the Japanese Army in Malaya has advanced to within 40 miles of Singapore with the western tip of the fan-shaped line that extends from coast to coast contacting the enemy at Benut, 58 miles from the Singapore causeway, at noon on January 27, Domei reports arriving here disclosed. Indications point to a general retreat all along the line for the British, it was said.

Forced to fight a defensive battle, the British forces now are attempting to delay the Japanese sweep as much as possible in order to make good their escape across the causeway into Singapore, the reports said.

Imperial Forces pushing down the central section of the peninsula from Kluang have routed the British at Rengam, 40 miles from Singapore, leaving only five railway stations, Sedenak, Kulai, Sakeng, Senai and Kempai between them and Johore Bahru, the disptaches disclosed.

SIMPANG RENGAM PENETRATED

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 29.—Right wing columns of Japanese Forces, vigorously driving southward toward Singapore, shortly after 4 p.m. Tuesday stormed through enemy defense positions at Simpang Rengam, 20 kilometers southeast of Ayer Hitam in western Johore State. Japanese units now are marching rapidly south along a central highway leading to Singapore in hot pursuit of beaten British troops.

JAPANESE CAPTURE ENEMY WAR EQUIPMENT

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 29.—Japanese operations in the central and western coastal sectors of Johore State are progressing very favorably, as indicated by the following trophies captured during the period from January 15 to 27.

In central areas: two 10-centimeter guns, two quick-firing guns, three heavy trench-mortars, five tanks, ten armored cars, 300 rifles and others.

In western coastal regions: 71 prisoners, eight 10-centimeter guns, seven quick-firing guns, 13 automatic rifles, three heavy trench-mortars, four light trench-mortars, 20 tanks, 14 armored cars and others.

JAPANESE NEAR LAYANG LAYANG

Domei

JAPANESE ARMY BASE IN MALAYA, January 29.—Field dispatches received here today reported that a Japanese column speeding southward down Kluang along the Singapore railway in swift pursuit of the enemy, at 5 p.m. yesterday reached a point about a mile north of Layang Layang, 30 miles from the Straits of Johore. On the other hand, Japanese units operating in the western sector, at 4:15 p.m. January 27 stormed into Simpang Rengam, 12 miles southeast of Ayer Hitam.

Other reports said the Japanese Force which drove into the Benut sector on the west coast has been battering British mechanized troops entrapped in the marshes south of Batu Pahat since yesterday morning. British forces equipped with heavy artillery and tanks reportedly bogged down in the muddy swamps of this area. Semi-official reports, meanwhile, said Japanese Forces operating in the central sector, during the period from January 15 to 27, captured a total of 29 tanks, 24 armored cars, 32 artillery, pieces, 10 trench-mortars, 100 lorries and other military equipment.

JAPANESE FORCES PUSH TO JEMALUANG

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 29.—Japanese Forces, smashing vital enemy positions one after another in their rapid southward drive along the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, yesterday afternoon advanced to the northern outskirts of Jemaluang, 20 kilometers south of Mersing on the eastern coast of Johore State. Japanese Forces are now heavily pounding strong enemy troops defending Jemaluang.

BRITISH AT BENUT FACE ANNIHILATION

Domei

MALAYA FRONT, January 29.—With the remarkable advance of Japanese crack units to Benut on the western coast of Malaya, a large number of enemy forces have now been driven to a marshy region situated southeast of Batu Pahat, their retreat being cut off completely. Since yesterday morning the Japanese Forces have been fiercely attacking the enemy troops equipped with heavy-guns, field-guns, howitzers and tanks; thus annihilation of British forces is believed to be imminent.

JAPANESE FORCES NEAR JEMALUANG

Domei

BERNE, January 28.—Fresh Japanese troops which landed at Endau on the eastern coast of Malaya, brushing aside all attempts at resistance, have advanced to a point north of Jemaluang, 50 kilometers down the coast from Endau, a Reuter dispatch from Singapore today admitted. On the western coast, fierce fighting is raging at Ayer Hitam, halfway between Kluang and Bata Pahat and in the Pengaram sector, 16 kilometers south of Bata Pahat on the coast, it was also disclosed.

BRITISH IN MALAYA LOSE AIRFIELDS

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 28.—Japanese operations in the State of Johore have been greatly facilitated as no airfields on the peninsula are left now in British hands, while

(Continued on Page 2)

UNITED STAND SEEN IN BUDGET PASSAGE IN ONLY FOUR DAYS

Good Half of Work Considered Finished With Peers' Approval of Bill

CHUNGKING IS WARNED

Premier Reiterates Attitude of Seeking Reform Among Chiang Elements

There was a visible easing of the atmosphere in the Diet on Thursday morning as the House of Peers unanimously adopted the ¥18,000,000,000 special war expenditure budget, thereby completing the Diet action on one of the most critical measures in Japanese history.

The colossal war budget was laid before the House of Representatives on January 26. On the same day, the budget committee of the House practically completed its examination of the measure.

On January 27, the bill was reported to the House, which was prompt to stamp its unanimous approval on the bill the same afternoon.

Meanwhile, the budget committee of the House of Peers finished its work of examining the budget on Wednesday afternoon within a few hours from the time it was brought up for discussion.

The startlingly quick pace at which both Houses considered the measure, working on it only four days, was noted with satisfaction in Government and other circles, where it was interpreted as unmistakable evidence of the grim resolution of the Diet and for that matter the whole nation, to stand by the Government in this hour of grave national emergency.

Observers were agreed that in passing the war expenditure budget, this Diet disposed of a good half of its business.

Thursday afternoon witnessed the enactment of a number of bills.

The House of Representatives, meeting in full session, dealt with one measure after another, which had already been passed by the upper chamber. The House, also, sent several bills to the Peers after it had approved them.

The budget committee of the Lower House met in plenary session at 10:40 a.m. on Thursday and interpellations on the Government were promptly resumed.

Many Subjects Introduced

Reform of administrative service and the attitude of the Government toward Chungking and the southern occupied regions were the subjects of the more important questions, raised during the morning session.

Eikichi Katsuda, of the Giin Domei, speaking about reforming the system of officials, said there was something in the statements of President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board which he found difficult to reconcile with Premier General Hideki Tojo's published views on reform of civil service.

The Premier denied that there are divergences between the President of the Planning Board and himself on the subject in question.

"The Planning Board continues studying how best to bring about a new official structure," said the Premier in enlarging on his point. "There is not the slightest intention on the part of the Government to reconsider the principle of reforming the official system.

"I admit that the Government is not working for a reform of administrative service with as much energy as could be wished. The explanation is that the Government has been confronted with by far more critical questions ever since the War of Greater East Asia which changed all conditions radically.

"The chief concern of the Government at the moment is about winning the war. The Government is very eager to achieve a state in which every one of the 100,000,000 people of the country will be grimly resolved to endure every sacrifice necessary to win a final victory in the war.

"Speaking plainly, the problem of bringing the war to a satisfactory conclusion is receiving 80 per cent of the attention of the Government. The remaining portion of it is divided among domestic questions. I know there are the question of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and other sundry problems of like nature before

(Continued on Page 2)

Heroic Tale of 23-Member Suicide Squad In Mengkibor Fighting Is Told by Scribe

Many tales of bravery of the Japanese soldiers have been brought to light such as the "three human bombs" during the Shanghai showdown, but none, perhaps, is as pathetic but valorous as the gallantry of 23 men who formed a "suicide squad" and died fighting at Mengkibor, and made it possible for the main force to advance.

Following is the graphic description of the bravery of the 23 members of the forlorn hope who charged into an enemy fortress closely defended by some 500 well equipped troops and were all killed, as reported by a staff correspondent of the Asahi at Johore.

"It was in the afternoon of January 26 that the Mishiba contingent, which penetrated through the enemy defense line at Kluang, encountered an unusually stiff resistance at Mengkibor, about five kilometers south of Kluang. The enemy strength here was 400 strong on the first line and 500 more in the second line. They were encamped on a hill, looking down upon the besieging army.

"Realizing the extraordinary precautions taken by the enemy to defend this line, Commander Mishiba, simultaneously with the launching a terrific frontal offensive, ordered Sub-lieutenant Toshio Itaya to get around to the enemy's rear. Stealing cautiously through the forest of rubber trees, Sub-lieutenant Itaya and his men reached the left wing of the enemy's second defense line, strongly protected by a mass of barbed wire entanglements.

"As they approached nearer toward the enemy position, they could hear faintly the hum of an enemy automobile engine. Sub-lieutenant Itaya realized that this car was going to call for reinforcements in order to bring about more pressure to bear upon the attacking force.

"He knew that unless they charged into the enemy position at that very moment, the main force will be confronted with even stiffer resistance, naturally increasing the number of casualties among the Japanese Forces.

"Grim in feature, he whispered to his men, asking them to entrust their lives to the commander and die bravely so as to enable the main force to break through the enemy's iron defense. He ordered two of his men to report to the main force and, after

(Continued on Page 2)

FILIPINO EXECUTIVES PLEDGE COOPERATION

New Civilian Administrative Machinery Under Vargas To Work With Japan

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED

Japanese High Command Guarantees Full Freedom of Religion, Residence

Domei

MANILA, January 28.—Unqualified cooperation with Japan in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was expressed today by the new civilian administrative organ composed of distinguished Filipino leaders under Chief Administrater Jorge B. Vargas, concurrently Mayor of Greater Manila and former secretary to the deposed Philippines President, Manuel Quezon.

Organized under the expressed wishes of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, the new administration is composed of the following well known figures: Home Secretary, Benigno S. Aquino; Finance Secretary, Antonio de las Alas; Secretary of Justice, Jose Laurel; Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, Claro M. Recto; Secretary of Public Works and Communications, Quintin Paredes; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Jose Yulo; Chief of the Accounting Bureau of Administrative Department, Teofilo Sison, and Chief Secretary-General of the Administrative Department, Serafin Marabut.

The new administration will cooperate with the Japanese authorities here under the new slogan of "Philippines for the Filipinos" with the Japanese High Command guaranteeing full freedom of religion and residence so far as military administration permits.

Tavoy Now Normal

Domei

TAVOY, January 29.—Only 10 days since the triumphant entry of Japanese Forces into this city on January 19, peace and order has been restored and the damaged sections of the streets, repaired from the ravages of fierce British bombings. Japanese here have received the hearty goodwill and warm welcome of Burmese citizens, whose attitude to the Japanese had been more favorable than expected.

To Fine A.R.P. Violators

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—J. S. Collings, Australian Minister of Interior, has announced that a fine of £100 or six months imprisonment will be imposed for violation of any air raid precaution orders, it was reported here from Canberra today.

AUSTRALIA IN PANIC WITH WAR AT DOOR

War Minister Ford Orders 2,000 Officers, Men on Furlough to Return

MUNITIONS COUNCIL DUE

Sir Earl C. C. Page to Represent Commonwealth in British War Cabinet

Domei

BERNE, January 28.—Electrified by the steady Japanese advance into the Netherlands East Indies and territories under the mandatory rule of Australia, the Melbourne Government is speeding measures for defense of Australia, according to a Reuters message flashed from Melbourne.

The Australian War Minister, Francis Ford, today announced that 2,000 officers and men on furlough have been ordered to return immediately to their barracks in order to prepare to cope with the mounting crisis confronting Australia, the dispatch revealed.

The Australian Government, according to the same report, has decided to set up a munitions council to consider the distribution of war materials among Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands East Indies.

The Munitions Council reportedly will be composed of representatives of the three countries and is designed to purchase vital war materials from abroad.

Page to Enter

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—The Australian Government yesterday made public that Sir Earl C. C. Page, now staying in London as its special envoy to Britain, will represent the Government in the British War Cabinet for the time being, pending the Government's appointment of its formal delegate, according to a message reaching here from Freemantle, Australia.

It is recalled, in this connection, that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, delivering a speech before Tuesday's session of the House of Commons, announced the planned participation of representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Union of South Africa into the British War Cabinet.

Leaves Are Cancelled

Domei

SAIGON, January 28.—In face of the imminent Japanese attack on north Australia, leaves for 2,000 Australian soldiers for rural work were cancelled, the United Press reported here from Melbourne today.

To Revamp System

Transocean

SAIGON, January 20.—The complete reorganization of the Australian Department of Information, which was announced in Canberra yesterday, establishes a new system, whereby news in which Australia would have priority rights in publication will be released in Canberra.

For the past few weeks the authorities have been greatly perturbed at what was considered by them to be unaccountable breaches of agreements with regard to the joint publication of momentous news affecting all Allied countries.

Censorship duties have now been transferred to a department of defense coordination, under the control of Prime Minister John Curtin. It is understood that a secretary will replace the present director of information. The latter post is to be abolished.

Glad News for Tots

With the Commerce and Industry Ministry's special permission, 300,000 dozens of metal toy automobiles, airplanes and tanks will be on sale shortly to the delight of children, reports a vernacular, adding that as a result, 3,600,000 children in this country can buy one of the toys they like.

AXIS U-BOATS CLAIM TWO MORE TANKERS OFF EAST U.S. COAST

Both American Vessels, Pan-Maine and Francis E. Powell, Of 7,000 Tons

NINE SUNK IN FORTNIGHT

Texas in Uproar as Submarine Activities Extend to Gulf Of Mexico

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—The United States Navy Department today officially confirmed an earlier British radio announcement intercepted here that Axis submarines have sunk two additional United States oil tankers in the western Atlantic.

Axis submarines operating off the eastern coast of the United States on Monday night torpedoed and sank the oil tankers Pan-Maine, of 7,257 tons, and the Francis E. Powell, of 7,096 tons, bringing the total number of vessels sent to the bottom by Axis undersea raiders during the past two weeks to nine vessels, the communique said.

Twenty-eight of the crew of 32 men aboard the Francis E. Powell were rescued while an unconfirmed number from the Pan-Maine also was saved, it was revealed.

Further revealing the extent of the wide activities of Axis U-boats, the commander of the Port Arthur Naval Station in Texas is reported to have issued a warning today to all ships in the Gulf of Mexico to be on the watch for two submarines operating here.

Statements Conflicting

Domei

MADRID, January 28.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's admission in the House of Commons today that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor paralyzed the United States Pacific Fleet attracted widespread attention among local observers because it conflicts with American Secretary of Navy Frank Knox's report minimizing Hawaiian losses which was made public on December 16.

The loss of two battleships, three destroyers and a few other auxiliaries, as Colonel Knox stated, was insufficient to cripple the powerful Pacific Fleet, these quarters pointed out.

Meantime, in the United States, interest in the Pearl Harbor debacle was rekindled by the publication of the report of the inquiry commission headed by Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Owen Roberts, which revealed that 88 per cent of the United States army and navy personal in Hawaii—60 per cent of the officers and 96 per cent of the entire number of soldiers

(Continued on Page 2)

New U.S. Envoy Named

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—Patrick Jay Hurley, former American Secretary of War, was appointed yesterday by President Roosevelt as the first United States Minister to New Zealand, it was reported here today from Washington.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Fate of Singapore

MIYAKO—The Imperial Forces, which stormed and reduced Kluang recently, continued their smashing advance and captured Rengam in rapid succession.

Meanwhile, another Japanese unit, taking a southward course, is surging toward Singapore in close collaboration with still another unit which landed in the vicinity of Endau on the east coast of Malaya.

The distance between Rengam and Singapore is said to be a matter of only five stations which definitely seals the fate of Singapore—the advance outpost of the Anglo-American camp in East Asia—no matter how desperately the enemy forces try to offer resistance. The impending fall of this stronghold, together with the imminent collapse of enemy positions in Bataan Peninsula, Burma, Celebes, Borneo and other fronts is indeed enlightening news.

Discussions on Southern Construction

HOCHI—In the course of Diet discussions, the Empire's policy for the construction of Greater East Asia has gradually become more definite. In his historic statement at the very outset, Premier Tojo indicated the lines along which Japan was to work for the establishment of the sphere of common prosperity.

The week or so of interpellations and explanations on the southern construction problem have yielded many results. In the committee on the Southern Development Bank Bill on January 24 the Government for the first time made an official statement on the distribution of resources in the Philippines, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma. It became clear that emphasis will be placed on the development of copper and bauxite, while for the time being Hainan is to be made the chief source of iron for convenience in transportation

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino assured in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives that Japan will supply its own rice, while 10,000,000 koku of imported rice will be stored up for the common use of the co-prosperity sphere.

We wish to point out that in our pre-occupation with the affairs of the south, we must not lose sight of the importance of the north for our national defense.

Passage of Provisional Military Expenses

ASAHI—The plenary session of the House of Peers on January 29 passed the ¥18,000,000,000 supplementary estimates to the provisional military budget and thus the Diet has fulfilled the major part of its tasks for the current session.

Adding to this the special account estimate of the provisional military expenditures amounting to ¥2,800,000,000 which was passed by the previous session of the Diet, we get a truly astronomical figure of ¥20,000,000,000 as the provisional arms expenditure approved since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The magnitude of the work confronting us may be realized by comparing this figure with the expenditure for the Manchurian Incident which was only ¥190,000,000 in 1933!

'Brain Trust' Urged

CHUGAI—Since the prolongation of the current war is regarded as being inevitable, it is necessary to give deliberation in increasing the productive capacity and in fostering and stabilizing wartime economy. Toward this end, it is equally essential to see to it that varieties of corporations and treasuries currently being created should be properly led to achieve their respective objects.

It would be contrary to the national policy, on the other hand, if, by instituting such corporations and treasuries, the civilian enterprises are given serious blows as would retard the productive capacity.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that right men are selected to manage such corporations and simultaneously, to specify the sphere of activities of these establishments so that the activities of the civilian enterprises are not hampered.

FRENCH HOUSES RUINED IN WAR AGGREGATE 70,000

Number Is Smaller Than Total Buildings Destroyed During 1914-1918

Transocean

PARIS, January 21.—Far less houses were destroyed or damaged in France during the present war than during the last World War, according to an announcement made by the French Reconstruction Office.

During the present war, some 70,000 houses were destroyed and 200,000 houses were damaged, while during the last World War the number of destroyed houses totaled 375,000 and those damaged 560,000.

After the armistice, reconstruction work was necessary in 500 municipalities and cities.

The Reconstruction Office in Paris is employing 160 architects.

CHUNGKING AID STUDIED

Chancellor of Exchequer Says England Considering Help

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—Replying to a question put to him during yesterday's session in the House of Commons, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that Great Britain and the United States are jointly considering further financial aid to Chungking, it was reported here from London.

The Chungking regime is now facing a critical financial crisis, Sir Kingsley explained, adding that in order to rescue Chungking finances from unhealthy inflation, it is necessary to give financial aid—at least in credits if not in cash, the report said.

GOING TO WASHINGTON

Dutch Foreign Minister Van Kleffens To Leave London

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—E. N. van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, shortly will be sent to the United States, it was announced today by the refugee Netherlands Government in London, according to a report relayed here today from the British capital.

The Dutch Foreign Minister will remain in Washington for about one month to discuss Allied operations against Japan in the South Pacific with leading government officials of the United States, the announcement added.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The publication of The Japan Chronicle will be suspended and the paper incorporated with the Japan Times and Advertiser with the issue of Feb. 1, 1942, thus bringing together the two oldest and most influential English language journals in Japan.

All unexpired subscriptions to The Japan Chronicle will be transferred to the Japan Times and Advertiser and all readers subscribing to both papers will have their subscription extended for the unexpired period of The Japan Chronicle

PABST'S LAST RITES HELD AT ST. LUKE'S

Envoys of Enemy Countries Permitted to Attend Funeral Service

Featured by the surprise attendance of enemy diplomats and by the official sponsorship of the Japanese Foreign Office, last rites for the late General J. C. Pabst, Netherlands Minister to Japan, took place at the chapel of the St. Luke's Medical Center at 10 a.m. Thursday. General Pabst died of heart disease on January 24 at the St. Luke's Medical Center after a long illness.

The Swedish Legation, at present responsible for the interests of the Netherlands in Japan, shared the joint auspices under which the services were held. The Reverend Shinji Takeda officiated, assisted by the Reverend van Straren.

A large number of noted persons, Japanese and foreign, mostly connected with the diplomatic service honored the function with their presence. Among the celebrated attendants were Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi; Takeshi Tsukamoto, Director of the South Sea Bureau of the Foreign Office; Itaro Mizuno, Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office; Captain Kyosuke Mizuno, Chief of the Foreign Section of the Board of Ceremonies in the Imperial Household Department; former Premier and Foreign Minister, Naotake Sato, now adviser to the Foreign Office; former Foreign Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara; former Ambassador Dr. Harukazu Nagaoka; and others.

See Envoys Present

Almost all the members of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo, headed by French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry, doyen of the corps, and including the Ministers Plenipotentiary of Spain, Portgual, Sweden, Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Chile, Colombia and Peru, and the Charges d'Affaires of Norway, Argentina and Brazil attended.

Diplomatic representatives of Japan's enemy and hostile countries were specially permitted to attend the function to pay their respects to the mourned diplomat. They were United States Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew, British Ambassador Sir Robert and Lady Craigie, Belgian Ambassador Pierre Forthomme and Mrs. Forthomme, Greek Minister Athanase G. Politis, Canadian Charge d'Affaires E. D. McGreer, the Australian Charge d'Affaires, and the Mexican Consul-General in Yokohama.

In accordance with the will of General Pabst, his remains were cremated at the Kirigaya Crematory, Tokyo, at noon the same day. The ashes will be kept at the mortuary shrine of the Aoyama Cemetery for the time being.

The late Minister Pabst was formerly an army officer of the Netherlands. Born at The Hague in 1873, he was appointed engineer sub-lieutenant on his graduation from the Military Cadets' School in 1893. Later, he was graduated from the Military Staff College at The Hague. Immediately following his appointment in the military services, he was ordered to go to the Netherlands East Indies, where he remained for seven years in the Netherlands Army there.

His coming to Tokyo took place in 1910, when he was appointed military attache. Six years later in 1916 General Pabst was transferred to the Netherlands Legation in Peking, but in 1923 he retired from the military service after being promoted to the rank of major-general. At the same time, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Tokyo. He has held the post constantly since then for 20 years until his recent death. This fact alone made him outstanding among the diplomatic representatives in Tokyo.

Arrived in 1923

Ever since his first arrival in Tokyo in 1910 just 32 years ago, he took great interest in the study of Japan and as a close student of things Japanese he had unusually deep understanding of this country. As a diplomat he was considerably attached to Japan. During his long stay here as diplomatic representative, Japanese-Dutch relations remained very friendly. He was well-known for the signal part he played in furthering the promotion of their historic relations which have a background and tradition of three centuries. That the late General Pabst thus contributed much to further Japan-Dutch relationship is well appreciated by those who knew him.

One of his exploits in this connection were his efforts in inducing Japan to send back to Rotterdam the famous effigy of Erasmus attached to the De Liefde, the Dutch ship piloted by William Adams. In return he caused the Dutch Government to present a miniature model of the warship Kaiyo Maru, which was the first warship bought by Japan from Europe.

The unusual act of the Japanese Foreign Office in sponsoring such impressive services in honor of the representative of a country now at war with Japan was the subject of intense interest. Japan's magnanimous desire to express her courtesy and gratitude to the deceased diplomat who devoted so much effort for the promotion of Japanese-Dutch friendship during his lifetime aroused widespread appreciation. Such an action on the part of the Japanese Foreign Office is without precedent in the diplomatic history of any country and is a true manifestation of the unique spirit of Bushido, it is being pointed out.

U.S. Women's Corps

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—The Military Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives today unanimously approved the creation of a women's auxiliary corps to be attached to the volunteer service, it was reported from the American capital. The corps will be active in the home front service such as laundry and secretarial work with a monthly salary of $21, it was disclosed.

Pabst's Funeral Held

The funeral of Netherlands Minister J. C. Pabst, who passed away on January 24, was observed in the chapel of the St. Luke's Medical Center Thursday morning. Among the many distinguished mourners were U.S. Ambassador Joseph Grew and British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie, who were specially permitted by the Japanese Government to attend.

Advancing Units Near Goal

(Continued From Page 1)

the four airfields in Singapore have been rendered virtually useless from repeated Japanese air attacks, field dispatches revealed today. Even sporadic attacks by small British air units have ceased to bother the Japanese advance toward Singapore, the reports said.

IMPERIAL ARMY PLANES ATTACK RANGOON

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 29.—A certain number of Japanese Army planes effected a fierce air raid upon the Rangoon airfield, despite heavy rain, yesterday afternoon. In a spectacular air duel with some 20 odd enemy fighters over Rangoon, the Imperial Army bombers shot down 14 planes, (five of which were not certain). The Japanese side suffered only one plane lost.

JAPANESE PLANES RAID DUTCH BORNEO

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—Powerful aggregations of Japanese warplanes operated over the Netherlands East Indies yesterday with undiminished fury and subjected particularly the eastern coast of Dutch Borneo to fierce bombing and machine-gun attacks, according to a Netherlands East Indies war communique received here today. The communique admitted that all contacts with Balik Papan, in eastern Borneo, have been cut, indicating the Japanese occupation of vital establishments in the area.

Daring Japanese air formations appeared nine successive times yesterday over the outskirts of Padang, on the western coast of Sumatra, inflicting severe damages to military objectives, the communique said. It was added that two merchant vessels lying in the harbor were set on fire, with one exploding subsequently. There were no casualties, according to the communique.

The Netherlands East Indies forces stubbornly resisted Japanese landings at Kendari, in eastern Celebes, the communique said, adding wireless communications have since been disrupted. No further details reportedly were available. The communique admitted that Amboina, in the Moluccas, was raided again yesterday.

ANKARA PLANS TO ALTER NATIONAL DEFENSE LAW

Turkish Government Expected To Submit New Proposal to Assembly Soon

Transocean

ANKARA, January 20.—The Turkish Government is planning to submit to the National Assembly a proposal for alterations in the law for safeguarding national defense, it was stated in well-informed circles here last night.

Twenty-five paragraphs of the law are to be revised, according to the new proposal.

Among other matters, the Government will ask for the right to seize industrial plants against payment.

Also, improved powers for the better curbing of speculation will be suggested by the Government.

Private commerce will be restricted to maintain stocks in vital goods and foodstuffs as long as this is not in harmony with the planning of Government agencies, it is further provided.

CONTROL DECREE ISSUED

Rumania May Supervise All Foreign Firms

Transocean

BUCHAREST, January 21.—All foreign business enterprises in Rumania may be placed under the control and administration of the Rumanian Government, according to a decree published here yesterday.

The Secretariat of State for Nationalization can be authorized by the Rumanian Cabinet to appoint controllers for such enterprises.

The latter will be responsible to the Government for conducting the affairs of such enterprises in the interest of the Rumanian State.

PURGED CABINET WANTED

Sydney Telegraph Gives Few Pointers To Churchill

Transocean

SAIGON, January 20.—According to a report received here from Sidney, the "Sidney Telegraph" commenting on the statement made by Churchill on his return to the British capital declared:

"Churchill finds the British people like ourselves, worried about the Pacific War and angry with those, who promised so much and are doing so little.

"Churchill's first job is to get rid of the men who regard the Pacific War as a subsidiary segment of the general conflict. A purged Cabinet will do more to reassure us than a dozen fine speeches."

U.S. Commentator Banned

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—Martin Agronsky, American commentator of the National Broadcasting Company, was refused permission to broadcast from Singapore, the British Under-Secretary for Colonies, George Hall, announced in the House of Commons yesterday, according to a London message. It will be recalled that the commentator of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Cecil Brown, was also forbidden to broadcast two days ago.

Maisky Ill in London

Domei

BERNE, January 28.—Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, has cancelled all engagements due to a sudden illness, it was reported here from the British capital today.

Blackout Period Reduced

Transocean

BERLIN, January 21.—Berlin's blackout henceforth will last from one hour after sundown to half an hour before sunrise. Hitherto, the blackout period in Berlin lasted from sundown to sunrise.

United Stand Seen In Budget Passage In Only Four Days

(Continued From Page 1)

the Government. It is only a very small amount of attention that the Government can give to these problems.

Domestic Problems Later

"There is no suggestion that purely domestic questions can be left unattended to. Many of these questions are important in their way. The Government is prepared to effect domestic reforms, where such are considered urgent. I am sure that a day will come when the Government will be fully occupied with domestic problems. That will be when the Greater East Asia War has come to an end for the time being and when we have satisfied ourselves that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will materialize for certain."

The Premier expressed agreement with the view of the interpellator that the Premier's political power must be extended further.

He did all he could to bolster the position of the Premier within the framework of the existing system. He also made the point that administrative business should be subordinated to politics.

Mr. Katsuda called in question the probity of some officials and was told by the Premier that he had enough confidence to say that the great majority of officials are honest and diligent.

In reply to another question from the same interpellator, the Premier said that he believed all officials must remain on their present jobs for at least two years.

Questions raised by the next interpellator, Tanizo Koyama, of the Giin Domei, about the Government's policy toward Chungking and the southern occupied regions were answered by the Premier and President Suzuki of the Planning Board respectively.

The points in the Premier's statement in reply were:

Warning to Chungking

1. The attitude of the Government toward Chungking is one of inducing the leaders of that regime to get into a mood to reform and to cease relying on America and Britain. If they are reluctant to do this, the fate awaiting them will be their forcible elimination.

2. The Government has no idea of staffing with soldiers only, the machinery of military administration which has been inaugurated in the occupied regions. The principal attention of the authorities in the occupied territories for at least one year after occupation must be directed to the maintenance of peace and order. A soldier is not adept at politics and economics. When conditions have settled down in the occupied regions, persons well-versed in political and economic matters will be invited to take part in the administration of these regions.

Following is President Suzuki's reply to Mr. Koyama, who asked the Government what it proposed to do by way of preventing inflation of a vicious character, which might start in the occupied regions as a result of much spending by the occupation forces:

"Measures designed to end the danger of inflation starting in the occupied regions, in consequence of heavy purchases by the occupation forces, are being worked out. We are more interested in having the residents of the occupied regions increase their faith in Japan than in withdrawing from circulation the money spent by the occupation forces."

Questions about the Government's foreign policy were raised in the afternoon session of the budget committee.

Sino-Japanese Relations

Dr. Seiichiro Doke, of the Giin Domei, pointed out that the War of Greater East Asia has brought about a substantial change in the attitude of Japan toward China. He wanted to know whether there will not be any change in the attitude of the Government toward China.

Replying, Premier Tojo said that the policy toward China, which is based on the Japan-China Basic Treaty would be adhered to.

The Premier agreed with the interpellator that diplomatic operations must be conducted with increased vigor. He spoke about the importance of the role to be played by diplomacy in a modern war.

Dr. Doke raised the question of utilizing the services of war prisoners.

Employment of War Prisoners

The Premier's reply was that the Government is not only planning employment of war prisoners for productive purposes but at the same time it is studying plans for using the inhabitants of the occupied regions in the promotion of the national cause.

The House of Representatives met at 1:20 p.m. on Thursday.

Before it plunged into its business, the House adopted the Speaker's report on the resignation of Shigemasa Sunada from the House membership.

The veteran politician, a distinguished authority on agricultural administration, has ended his long political career in order to concentrate on the performance of the functions of a certain important position outside the country he has accepted.

The first measure to receive the attention of the House was the pension revision bill.

The measure, which had passed the House of Peers, was offered by President Eiichi Moriyama of the Legislation Bureau.

Seizo Mogami, of the Giin Domei, questioned the Government about the measure.

He was subsequently answered by Premier Tojo and President Moriyama of the Legislation Bureau. Later the measure was referred to a committee.

Two Bills Presented

Two bills, one revising the Military Service Law and the other reinstating retired officers in reserve service, which also had been approved by the Peers, were presented by Premier Tojo in his capacity of War Minister.

The measure went to the committee as there were no questions.

Eighteen other bills, all of which had been acted upon by the Peers, were introduced in groups of more than two, and referred to the committees.

Then 14 bills in a bunch were reported out. After debate, they were approved without change as recommended in the report of the chairman of the committee, which had examined them. These measures now go to the Peers.

The meeting came to an end at 3:50 p.m.

Wrestling With Rifles

Topflight wrestlers of the Sumo ring undergo military training. From left to right: Grand Champion Minanogawa, Grand Champion Haguroyama and Grand Champion Futabayama.

COLLABORATION WITH REICH ONLY COURSE FOR FRANCE

De Brinon Declares Working With Germany Will Alleviate Effects of War

D.N.B.

PARIS, January 28.—"A Franco-German collaboration is the only policy possible for France" declared Ferdinand de Brinon, representative of the French Government in the occupied French territories.

De Brinon's declaration was made in connection with his recent visit to Vichy. He explained that the policy of France was governed by three determining factors: first, the necessity to come to an understanding with Germany in order to alleviate the effects of war and to assure a dignified place for France in the new order in Europe; second, the realization of the danger of Communism; third, the urgency of France's interior reconstruction.

He pointed out that Marshal Henri P. Petain considered Communism one of the greatest menaces to European civilization and therefore wished fervently Germany's victory in its fight against the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the meeting of Montoire and the policy of German-Franco collaboration was due to France's desire of rapprochement with the Reich and Adolf Hitler's wish to create a new order in Europe.

Concerning his own visit to Vichy, Ferdinand de Brinon declared that such a call on the French Government was nothing unusual and that he would repeat these visits. He added that he had been received several times by Marshal Petain in Vichy. Moreover he had had discussions with Admiral Darlan, Lucien Romier and Henry Moisset, the Marshal's collaborators.

No U.S. Mail in Sofia

Transocean

SOFIA, January 20.—No mail from the United States has been arriving in the past three months, Bulgarian newspapers stated today. It is assumed that mail destined for Bulgaria from the United States—with which Bulgaria has been at war only since December 15—has been held up, and consequently destroyed, by the British.

Olympic Head Chosen

Transocean

BRUSSELS, January 22.—The Prince de Ligne was elected president of the Belgian Olympic Committee succeeding the late Count Baillet Latour at a meeting of the Belgian Olympic Committee yesterday. The Prince de Ligne is a relative of the late Count Baillet Latour and was formerly Belgian Ambassador in Washington and Rome.

New Tanker Built

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—The largest ship ever built in Scandinavia, a tanker of 17,300 tons, will leave the Goeta shipyards in Goeteborg shortly after her trial run. The vessel is equipped with Diesel engines of Swedish construction and has a speed of 14 knots.

Sent to Calcutta

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 28.—Four hundred Japanese who had been interned in Rangoon arrived at Calcutta yesterday morning for confinement there, a New Delhi radio broadcast intercepted here revealed.

Overseas Japanese Remittances Reach ¥3,600,000 Last Year

Domei

Remittances from overseas Japanese residing in the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, British Borneo, British Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, Burma, Australia, and British colonies during the year prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war from August, 1940, to July 1941, aggregated ¥3,600,000 according to a report by the Finance Ministry, in the course of hearings held by the House of Representatives committee examining Southern Regions Development Bank bill.

Heroic Tale of 23 Is Told by Reporter

(Continued From Page 1)

drinking a farewell toast with water, unsheathed his sword and gave command to charge.

"Since every member of the 'suicide squad' died during the fierce hand-to-hand fight that ensued, no detailed account is available, but the main force at that exact hour heard the loud battle-cry.

"Commander Mishiba tried desperately to pierce through the enemy line but the overwhelming number of the enemy troops and their much better position had rendered it extremely difficult to carry out his plan. Approximately 20 minutes later, he sensed disturbances in the enemy line whereupon he lost no time in availing himself of this opportunity and ordered his men to charge.

"When the main force reached the second defense line after smashing through the first, they saw an aftermath of a grim but heroic battle of the 23 men of the 'suicide squad,' each lying dead among the overwhelming number of enemy corpses.

"The sword of Sub-lieutenant Itaya was found pierced through the body of an enemy soldier while the condition of the Japanese troops' rifles vividly disclosed the terrific battle that took place. There was only one rifle out of the 23 which was intact; all the rest were broken off from the barrel and the stock was smashed beyond recognition, revealing that before they died, the soldiers beat to death many enemy troops.

"It was disclosed later that one of the two men ordered by Sub-lieutenant Itaya to report to the main force likewise died en route while the other, though seriously wounded, staggered back and discharged his duty by reporting to Commander Mishiba. Thus, at the sacrifice of 23 men, the strongly fortified enemy position was broken through by the Japanese Forces."

FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ORDERED TO QUIT TEHERAN

Iran Claims Coiffard's Letter Published in Newspaper Was 'Undiplomatic'

Transocean

ISTANBUL, January 20.—The French Charge d'Affaires in Teheran, Jacques Coiffard, was requested by the Iranian Government today to leave the country forthwith, according to reports from Teheran.

The Government justified its action by referring to the publication of a letter from M. Coiffard in the newspaper Tajaddod-i-Iran, which it described as "undiplomatic."

The contents of this letter are not known here, but the paper which published the letter was confiscated.

As diplomatic relations between Iran and France were broken off some time ago on British pressure, M. Coiffard would be leaving the country in any case together with other members of the French Legation. The expulsion order changed the situation in so far as the Minister's departure has been advanced; instead of leaving after the signing of the treaty between Iran and France he is now obliged to go immediately.

Axis U-Boats Claim Two More Tankers Off East U.S. Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

and sailors, were at their posts on that fateful morning.

Meantime, New York dispatches revealed that the American public is still mystified by the signal success of the Japanese surprise attack when the Pacific tension was so acute, and why, if officers and men were at their posts, the attack was not repelled.

Washington warned the Hawaiian command as early as December 6 that the Japanese attack was "imminent" but the telegram did not reach the islands in time, it was further disclosed.

These revelations, conflicting with President Roosevelt's assertions that the Japanese attack was "treacherous" because unexpected, are increasing the mystification of the American public which had been repeatedly assured by political and military leaders that Hawaii was ready to repel any attack.

Volunteers in Norway

Transocean

OSLO, January 21.—Volunteers continue to join the Norwegian Anti-Bolshevik Legion. Much activity is noticeable at all recruiting centers.

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BATTLE OFF ENDAU SHOWS UP BRITISH

In Destroyer Fight Under Equal Conditions, One British Sunk, Another Flees

The traditionally invincible British Navy again suffered a harrowing setback off Endau, Eastern coast of Malay Peninsula, on January 27 when, following a duel with two destroyers of the Imperial Navy, it lost the destroyer Thanet while another destroyer, Vampire, heavily damaged, barely managed to escape.

The United States and Britain, which for years have been boasting of the biggest navies in the world, explained that the Hawaiian debacle was due to unpreparedness while the loss of the Prince of Wales and Repulse was due to absence of air escort, hinting that if they should come across Japanese warships on the high seas, they are confident of holding their own Britain must now think of a better excuse for the reverse they suffered at the hands of the Japanese on January 27.

On this day, two destroyers of the Japanese Navy were convoying transports off the coast of Endau when two British destroyers, the Thanet and Vampire, opened fire. The Japanese vessels immediately prepared for battle and with deadly accuracy, concentrated their shells on the enemy destroyers, sending one to the bottom and heavily damaging and putting to flight the other.

The battle was fought under conditions of equal strength, but the fact remains that the British were defeated, which not only shatters the traditional invincibility of the British Navy since Nelson's time but also serves to leave no doubt whatsoever as to the superiority of the Imperial Navy.

The most essential factor in a naval battle is perfect harmony between vessel and crew, and real strength lies in an invisible arm which decides the fate of the battle. Such deadly accuracy as demonstrated by the Japanese gunners during this battle is not to be acquired by a few years of training. Only years of painstaking training under most unfavorable conditions can achieve such results.

No matter how many fresh recruits they can mobilize, the Anglo-American Powers are helpless in face of the formidable strength of the Japanese Navy. The shock of the American Navy, which is numerically inferior to Britain at the British setback off Endau must have been extremely unpleasant, it is remarked.

Craftmanship Now Considered Essential in Child's Education

(Continued from Page 6)

manual activities are closely connected with the children's life and they are allowed freely to express themselves in their work. Copying from textbooks and reproducing from models is also added.

Other Objects Chosen

From the third to the sixth year, materials include paper, thread, cloth, clay, cement, bamboo, wood and metal for free work, copies, reproductions and mechanical drawing. During the two years in the higher course, wood, metal and cement constitute the chief materials, and designing is added in the drawing class. Besides these, other subjects on materials may be chosen as circumstances require, while in the case of girls' handiwork, such as embroidery, is given a place in the curriculum.

In a word, the dominating feature of the new educational system is the revaluation of practical knowledge in applied and mechanical science, bringing the benefits of such knowledge home to the life of the pupils, so that they may not only know how and of what materials the things they are so accustomed to see and use are made, but that they may also the more fully appreciate and value them, and further, that they themselves may be able to produce whatever their fancy dictates under the urge to realize their creative dreams.

NATIVES OF D.E.I. WIELD WEAPONS TO SCARE AXIS

500 Warriors Want to Fight Nazis With Spears, Knives And Tomtoms

Transocean

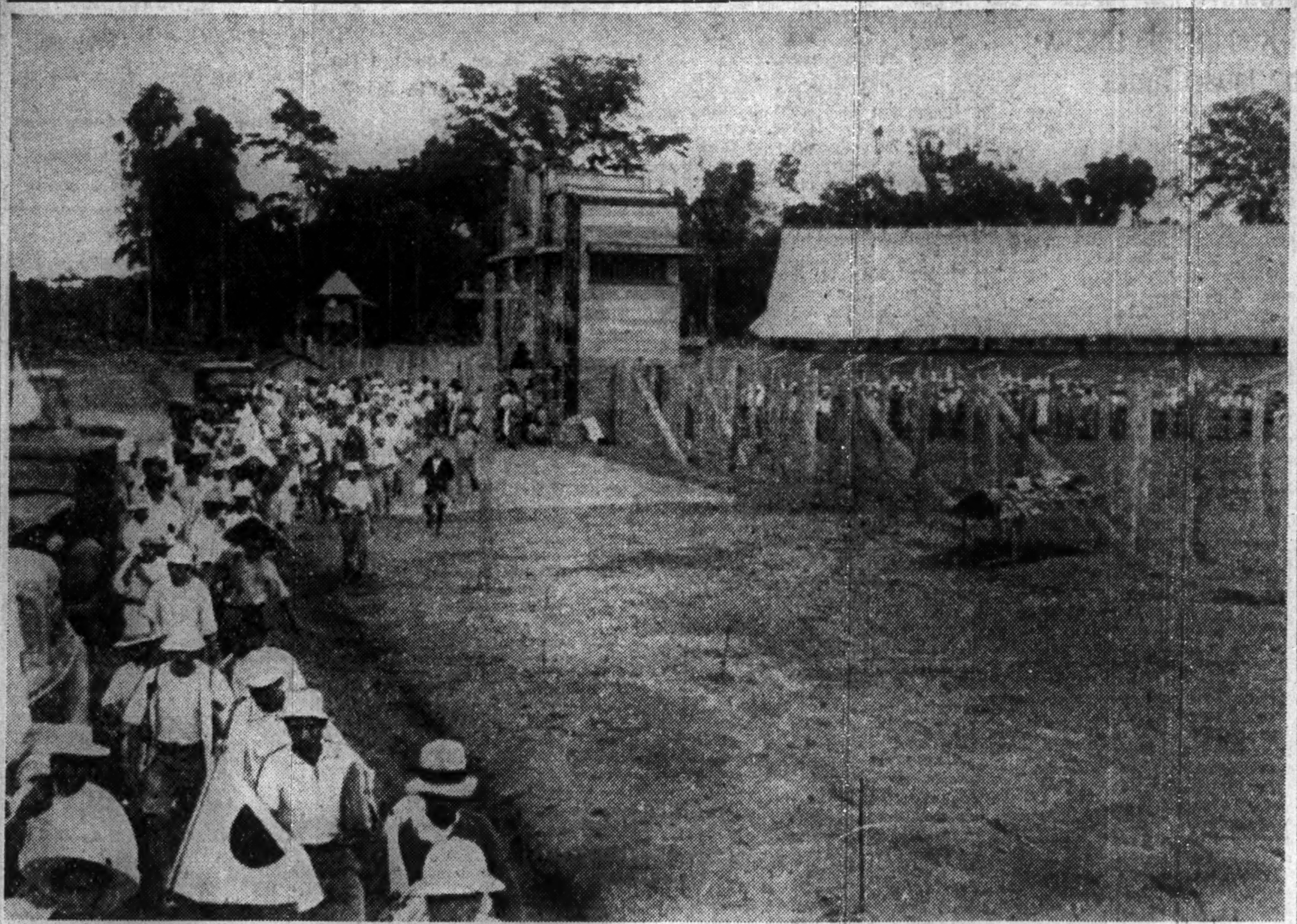
SAIGON, January 20.—In connection with the recent expressions of solidarity made on the part of native regents in the Netherlands East Indies with the Allied cause, the following incident was recalled in Batavia, according to reports from the Netherlands East Indies capital.

Shortly after the Japanese launched their offensive against the Netherlands East Indies, a Dutch resident at a governmental station in the jungles of Borneo was alarmed to see a group of 500 natives approach the station, fully armed with ancient weapons. The brave warriors of Borneo approached, wielding spears, knives and tomtoms in a most threatening manner.

When asked for the reason of this demonstration, the headman explained that they wished to fight against Germany, and were prepared to leave for the European war front immediately. Upon learning that this was not feasible, the Chief threw down his weapons and asked his men to follow suit.

He then stated that it was his desire that those weapons piled high were to be sent to the European battle-front to assist in the defense of the "Great Mother, Queen Wilhelmina."

Freedom at Last



Japanese internees in Davao on Mindanao Island in the Philippines, have been rescued by the Japanese troops. The picture was snapped at the very moment the gates of the penal colony were opened to let out the "colonists." (Courtesy of the War Ministry).

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE NOW UP IN COMMONS

Mixture of Loyalty, Dissatisfaction Noted in Debate Over Premier's Speech

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 28.—The debate in the House of Commons on Premier Churchill's speech showed a mixture of loyalty and dissatisfaction toward the Premier as well as grave anxiety as to the political and military situation in East Asia, according to reports from London. Finally the motion for the vote of confidence was introduced with the following wording: "This House has confidence in the Government and will aid it to its utmost in the vigorous prosecution of the present war."

Labor deputy Pethwick Lawrence opened the debate, speaking of a "backstairs intrigue" carried on in London during the Premier's absence from London and expressed the hope that the Premier would deal most energetically with those concerned in it. Deputy Lawrence specially referred to the differences of opinion existing between the British and the Australian governments.

Campbell Gives Excuse

Sir Edward Campbell tried to excuse the British weakness in East Asia by referring to the necessity that England always had to be prepared for a possible German invasion of the British Isles. He pointed out: "If we fail against Germany, then East Asia will be gone altogether as far as we are concerned."

The strongest criticism of the first day of the debate—the debate is to last for three days—was voiced by a well known Conservative, Sir Herbert Williams: "It is no use hearing the Premier say that he is satisfied with his team and that he alone is to be blamed for mistakes. He is the only man in this country who is satisfied." Speaking in a similar strain the Liberal, Stewart, declared that, while the whole people wanted Premier Churchill to remain in office as head of the Cabinet, there was a lot of dissatisfaction with performances of the British Government during the last six or twelve months. He added that the reason for such an attitude was to be found in the repeated mistakes that had been made on all fronts where British troops had been fighting.

A number of members in the House of Commons followed Mr. Stewart's assertions without attacking the Premier personally, merely criticizing the British Cabinet. Two suggestions of somewhat outstanding nature were made by Liberal, Geoffrey Mander and Labor, John Dinker. Geoffrey Mander suggested that Australia be given a seat in the War Cabinet in exchange for the right to place a representative of London who would have admission to the meetings of the Dominion's Government. Dinker demanded that Eire should be requested to join the anti-German front.

In the course of further debate two amendments to the wording of the vote of confidence were suggested. One came from the National-Liberal, Granville, and the other from Liberal, Sir Percy Harris, to the effect that the vote of confidence should be confined to the person of the Premier and that a new Cabinet should be formed of the ministers without regard to party membership.

Voting Reason Different

The attitude of the great majority of the House of Commons toward the British Government was expressed in the words of Conservative, Sir Wardlaw Milne, to the effect that the voting of confidence was a necessity but for quite different reasons than those put forth by the Premier. Sir Milne, who is one of the most respected members of the Conservative Party, spoke in a very critical mood. He said among other things that the Government had misled the British public through many months with respect to the actual situation in East Asia and in this connection he asked a number of questions regarding the defense of Malaya. In this connection he quoted a letter that he had received in December last year from a former official of the civil service in Singapore. In this, the writer declared that it was an open secret that the defense of Singapore had been designed solely for the defense against attacks from the sea and that nothing had been done to protect the fortress against attacks from land. He asked the Government what it had to say to this assertion. The vote of confidence did not alter the necessity that Parliament as well as the public should be informed more thoroughly.

A statement made by Labor, Shinwell was especially noteworthy. He asked how great had been the aid granted Soviet Russia. As long as Parliament had not been informed about this it was impossible to form an opinion as to whether the deliveries to Soviet Russia were an excuse for the inadequate equipment of the British troops in East Asia. He doubted that in the period concerned more than 1,000 tanks, 1,000 airplanes and 1,000 guns had been sent to the Eastern front although this would have been the production figure of merely two weeks. Both Lord Beaverbrook and the Premier had made very optimistic statements about the extent of British armament production. He was more inclined to believe the words of industrialists and workmen about the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the armament industry. The only remedy would be, so the Laborite stated, that Premier Churchill abandon his stubborn resistance to the appointment of a single Minister of Production. Mr. Shinwell hoped that his remarks would make voting superfluous, for he and his friends were just as determined to back the successful continuation of the war as the Premier's so-called loyal supporters, although mere assurances did not suffice in reaching the final goal.

Churchill Admits Defeat

Although British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday frankly admitted defeat faced the British Navy at Malaya by the intrepid Japanese Navy Air Force, he and other British leaders are nevertheless laboring under the misbelief that Britain will win victory through an economic warfare, according to a radio telephone conversation exchanged between the Nichi Nichi head office and its correspondent at Stockholm.

The paper comments Prime Minister Churchill is putting up a big bluff with reference to a British victory on a sustained warfare evidently for the purpose of preventing demoralization of the British people from becoming worse. All information is pouring into Stockholm from London and naturally, the situation in London can be best known there. The radiophone conversation follows:

N.N.: What is the real motive behind the Prime Minister's speech in the House?

Correspondent: Prime Minister Churchill's speech was made in a spirited fashion unworthy of a Prime Minister of a country defeated in war. The public rather was flabbergasted at his impressive speech. The House had no chance to rebuff his speech.

N.N.: What then is the cause that makes the Prime Minister of a defeated country so arrogant?

Correspondent: Well, his traditional haughty attitude is one and the unbending characteristics of John Bull is the other. However, we, Japanese, should interpret the situation in the following way: It is true Britain is blaming the Prime Minister and Alfred Duff-Cooper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and also chairman of the East Asia War Council, but the British Empire as a whole is dreaming of the advantage in its favor through a protracted warfare. Under this illusion, Prime Minister Churchill is making himself jubilant over a dream that promises no reality. The British people too are supposed to be working under this vague hope. At any rate, it is up to the Japanese to realize that the British are confident of going through a sustained warfare and then, make necessary counter preparations.

N.N.: On what will Britain rely to go through a prolonged war? No situation on the Pacific, Atlantic, Mediterranean, in East Asia or Africa promises an advantage for Britain.

Correspondent: That is exactly so. The Prime Minister admits that, but what he believes now is that the final victory can be won not necessarily by a military warfare, if the war situation is prolonged. This is his audacious and head-strong way of thinking. He means Britain will win by economic warfare instead of military.

N.N.: The Prime Minister seems to be hoping for votes of confidence in him to be given by Parliament. What do you know about this?

Correspondent: Even if this is done, it is not likely that Prime Minister Churchill will fail. The only reason is that a suitable successor is lacking. It is true the British people are blaming him, but they are unable to find a successor to him at this momentous juncture.

N.N.: Is a Cabinet reconstruction possible then?

Correspondent: The Prime Minister himself is assuming all responsibility, saying he will not cause any member of his Cabinet to resign. Even if he wins the votes, such men as Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden and Mr. Duff-Copper are believed to be headed out of office, as they are very unpopular.

Searching for Fallen Airman at Tavoy, Japanese Soldiers Find Strategic Ores

That it was the loyal soul of a fallen airman, Lieutenant Fujimoto, whose plane had crashed among the hills of Tavoy, Burma, which helped his comrades find valuable war materials while looking for his remains is the opinion of a Nichi Nichi correspondent writing from Tavoy.

The place is known for its tin and swallows' nests used in Chinese cookery.

When the Japanese, after entering Tavoy, went into the mountains in search of Lieutenant Fujimoto, who was known to have been killed in an air accident, their curiosity was aroused by hundreds and thousands of sandbags piled on the ground. They first thought that the enemy had built fortifications at the place. On examining the contents of the bags, however, the soldiers discovered something like iron sand.

As they were continuing their search for the fallen comrade, they left the bags behind. A guide told them that the contents were tungsten. This was proved to be true when the stuff was more closely examined at headquarters.

On further inquiry, the soldiers found that the tin refineries in the city had secretly been producing tungsten and duralumin. Forthwith 10,000 bags of tungsten, tin and duralumin were confiscated at the factories. It was then learned that the near-by mountains, abounded in these and other strategic minerals.

JAPANESE AIRMEN PRAISED BY EXPERT

American Fighters No Match For Courageous Nippon Forces, Says Ihara

The spirit to defy death coupled with the efficient skill manifested by the Japanese airmen account for the brilliant war results attained by the Japanese Air Force whereas as long as the American and British navigators harbor an idea of treasuring their life and interest first, the enemies can never match Japan no matter how modern and efficient weapons they possess.

Such is the opinion expressed by Toshio Ihara, an expert in air navigation of the Dai Nippon Airways Company, as he described the real power of the air forces of the United States and Great Britain in an interview with a Miyako reporter.

"Some time ago, I saw the American film 'I Wanted Wings,' a propaganda picture about the United States Air Force," said Mr. Ihara. "If the Americans have such easy-going spirit as depicted in that movie, I am afraid they can never match our airmen."

"The fighting spirit of the Japanese Air Force far surpasses that of the enemy, that all the excellent warplanes such as the Curtiss P 40, Boeing B 17, Spitfire, and Lockheed-Hudson, the pride of America and Britain, are falling victims of the Imperial Forces at every front. In the light of this fact, whatever measures the Allies may take, their air forces are nothing compared with Japan as long as their navigators believe in the pet idea, 'One's life and interest first.'"

He declared that since the key islands in the Pacific have been captured by Japan, America and Britain are in a pitiful plight and thinks they will have to concentrate their air forces in Sourabaya and Batavia. Their other ally, Australia, he believes, will call for help for air power but since Britain herself is shivering under the relentless bombing of the Japanese Air Force, he doubts if the mother country is in a position to aid Australia.

The need to increase the production of warplanes in this country and also to send to the front as many efficient machines as possible was urged by Mr. Ihara for he stated the nation should fully be awakened to the fact that airplanes have their natural span of life.

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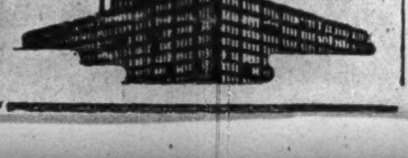

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BERLIN PAPER LAUDS NIPPON'S AIR POWER

Says Battle of Hawaii Superb Example of Air-Sea Coordination

Superiority in the air and control of the sea were the prerequisite conditions for Japan's daring offensive operations in the East Asiatic sphere, comments the German journal Berliner Boersenzeitung.

The destruction of the most important units of the United States Pacific fleet in Hawaii was an excellent example of coordination between the air and sea forces. It afforded the first step to the Japanese for the domination of the vast Pacific. Decisive success can be claimed also for a Japanese Air unit alone in the case of the sinking of the British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales.

For the operations of the Japanese Army against the Philippines and Malaya, superiority in the air was also an absolute requirement. Not only did the Japanese Air Force protect the undoubtedly very large convoys which carried the attacking forces over a long sea route, but also dealt devastating blows to the nearest and for that reason most dangerous air bases of the enemy.

Thus there is hardly an enemy plane in the air any longer over the Philippines. In Malaya, too, the Japanese, having conquered all the airfields of the enemy, are absolute masters of the air.

Another Base Captured

By the occupation of Hongkong the air force of our ally gained another important base. Along with those acquired in the Philippines and in Malaya, the Japanese are thus controlling the air over the South China sea. Naturally it is the urgent desire of Britain and of the United States to remedy, as quickly as possible, this situation, which is extremely dangerous for them, and to use their allegedly inexhaustible resources in order to send new fighter, pursuit and reconnaissance planes to this dangerously menaced area. On the other hand Japan is doubtless firmly determined to keep its enemies at a respectful distance. It has taken the necessary measures from the first day of the war.

The shortest air bridge from North America to the Philippines has been smashed. Weeks ago Guam and Wake were occupied by the Japanese, and today they are probably air bases of our ally. The loss of the Philippines has rendered this route useless for the United States at any rate.

The Japanese thrust at Celebes is aimed at the heart of the Netherlands East Indies. On January 14 Tokyo could already report that special contingents of Japanese marines, operating from Mendano, had occupied airfields of the enemy on the Minahassa Peninsula in the north of Celebes. These air bases will be of considerable importance for the further operations of the Japanese.

All Bases Menaced

They are now menacing all the bases to which the British and the Americans would have to send their reinforcements. But even if the enemy should succeed in sending important air units to New Guinea, to Java or the south of Celebes, it will not have gained much. Judging by all that have become known of its insufficient preparations for this war theater, it cannot be assumed, that the necessary quantities of spare parts, bombs, and ammunition, indispensable for an energetic conduct of the war, have been stored in the aforementioned places. Neither will there be the necessary mechanics nor a well organized ground force.

Japan has the mastery of the air over the East Asiatic realm and is obviously about to extend it still further in the direction of Australia. Japan has also made sure that this superiority can never be wrested from its hands.

Important Discovery Made in Medicine By Hanover Scholar

Transocean

HANOVER, January 20.—A momentous discovery, which will be most important for bacteriological research, has been made by Professor Strugger, of Hanover, it is announced today. Professor Strugger, after many years' experiment, has succeeded in developing a method for distinguishing between live and dead micro-organisms. This method will enable physicians to perceive the effectiveness of a disinfectant within one or 1½ minutes after its application.

FAMOUS FINNISH CANAL RESUMING TRAFFIC SOON

Saimaa Channel Was Damaged By Russians Now Employed In Repair Work

Transocean

HELSINKI, January 22.—The Saimaa Canal, which was destroyed by the Russians on their retreat by the blowing up of various locks, will be reopened for traffic in spring, according to an announcement made by the Finnish authorities.

The Saimaa Canal is of greatest importance for Finnish inland-water traffic especially for the industrial centers around Lake Saimaa.

In this connection, it was stated that normal southbound traffic along this channel amounted to 700,000 tons annually.

Russian prisoners of war are being employed for repairing the channel.

Marriage Restricted

Transocean

ANKARA, January 22.—Turkish lawyers and notaries may henceforth no longer marry foreign women, according to a decree issued by the Turkish Ministry of Justice. Marriages with non-Turkish women are regarded as obstacles to their profession, the decree states.

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ARMY MEN FROM LISBON TOUR SPANISH MOROCCO

Officials Entertain Portuguese Military Mission During Inspection Trip

Transocean

TETUAN, January 22.—A military mission dispatched by the Portuguese Government to inspect the Spanish protectorate of Morocco has arrived at the local airport of Santa Ramel at the invitation of the Spanish High Commissioner for Morocco, General Rogaz.

The party arrived in three airplanes and is headed by the Portuguese General, Vasco de Carvalho. They were welcomed at the airport by representatives of the Spanish Moroccan authorities and the Portuguese Vice-Consul.

A tour of inspection of Tetuan and its environments was made yesterday by the visitors. In the evening, they were entertained at a banquet given in their honor by the leading men of Tetuan.

The program of the Portuguese mission includes inspections in Ceuta and Melilla, a visit to Tangier and a round trip through the coastal and land fortifications.

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NAZI FORCES POUND SOVIETS AT CRIMEA

Leningrad Defenses Destroyed —Luftwaffe Blast Shipyards At Malta

Domei

BERLIN, January 28.—German forces have smashed a Soviet landing on the southern coast of the Crimean Peninsula, annihilating all but small Soviet remnants in several days of hard fighting, the High Command announced today.

German forces on the eastern front yesterday launched successful local attacks against Soviet troops, capturing or destroying numerous tanks, cannon and other war materials, the communique said.

On the Leningrad front, German troops were said to have destroyed 58 Soviet bunkers and other defense works.

Meanwhile, the German air force reportedly carried out successful attacks yesterday against Soviet troop concentrations, supply columns, railways and air bases.

Referring to the fighting in North Africa, the communique said reconnaissance activity was carried out on both sides, while German fighter planes bombed British camps and motorized columns in northern Cyrenaica.

German aircraft again last night and yesterday blasted the British naval and air base of Malta, damaging especially shipyards on the island, the communique said.

Libya British Bombed

Domei

ROME, January 28.—In a brief war communique issued today, the High Command announced that Axis aircraft yesterday bombed and machine-gunned retreating British forces on the Cyrenaica front.

British losses in war equipment during the fighting in North Africa has increased to 127 cannon, 283 tanks and armored cars and 563 motor cars, the communique said.

BRAZIL DROPS RELATIONS WITH AXIS COUNTRIES

Kuwashima Regrets Stand Taken by Rio Government Under Pressure

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 28.—A presidential proclamation signed by Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, President of Brazil, declared today that the Government of Brazil has decided to sever diplomatic and trade relations with Axis Governments in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference, it was learned here today from Rio de Janeiro.

Consisting of three clauses, the proclamation primarily declared the severance of diplomatic and trade relations with the Axis countries.

The second clause referred to withdrawal of special privileges heretofore granted to Axis consular agents and representatives of private agencies.

It was stipulated in conclusion that the Brazilian Government will reserve the right to declare retroactively invalid, all matters and privileges in conflict with the present proclamation, stated the report.

Brazil Cuts Relations

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—Dr. Oswald Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, rose during the closing ceremonies of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference this morning to announce that Brazil had decided to sever diplomatic relations with Axis Governments, it was learned here today from Rio de Janeiro.

The long standing border dispute between Peru and Ecuador has been amicably settled by mutual agreement, added the report.

"It is regrettable indeed that Brazil should yield to American pressure and rupture all diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers," states Kazue Kuwashima, Director of the Planning Department in the East Asia Bureau, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in an interview with Domei Thursday.

"Hitherto, all the South American countries, with the exception of Argentina," continued Mr. Kuwashima, "have been agricultural countries, and their industries were of too elementary a nature to be able to supply the people with all the manufactured goods that they needed. Thus, they had to depend on imports of manufactured goods to supply the demand.

Relied Mostly on Europe

"An examination of the statistics pertaining to the trade with the United States and Germany shows that the exports and imports to and from the two countries were about the same. But an examination of the trade that the South American countries had with the United States on the one hand and the European countries on the other reveals that the South American trade relied almost solely on the European countries.

"The outbreak of the European war caused this trade to come to a standstill, and the production power of South America decreased alarmingly. Moreover, the financial strength of these countries decreased by approximately one-half.

American Pressure Begins

"At this crucial juncture came the introduction of the American dollar. Since the Panama Conference held in July 1939, American economic pressure on the South American countries gradually increased. The economic invasion began with extension of American credit.

"In trade, in industries, and in the purchase of armaments, America gave the South American countries credit. In addition, the machinery employed in the development of South America, as well as the engineering experts, were all American. This economic invasion gradually and inevitably took the form of political pressure.

"President Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas of Brazil is not a pro-American by inclination. He is pro-Japanese, and has often expressed profound admiration for the Japanese agriculturists in Brazil. Moreover, he has often set them up as models worthy of imitation before his own countrymen.

"Considering all this, I can sympathize with him now that he is forced through circumstances to part with the Axis Powers."

Bangkok Chinese Raided

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 20.—The Thai police raided a Chinese house in Bangkok and arrested three of its inhabitants, it was revealed today. The police found on the premises a mimeograph machine and 30,000 leaflets, printed in both the Thai and Chinese languages, of a subversive character.

Thai Radio Expands

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 22.—In view of the expected important events the Bangkok wireless station will include transmissions in Burmese, Chinese, Dutch, Malayan and Hindustani in its program, it was announced.

Pioneers Describe Southern Areas

Sentiments, Customs and Manners of Inhabitants Told by Participants in Roundtable Discussion Sponsored by Japan Times

Gathering together representative Japanese pioneers from various southern countries, the Japan Times and Advertiser recently sponsored a roundtable conference designed to elicit firsthand information concerning the regions which are now the scenes of the activities of the Imperial Military and Naval Forces. The sentiments, customs, and manners of the inhabitants of these regions received the most attention from the assembled authorities.

Keiichi Tada, president of the Southern Development Association and former chief secretary to the Japanese Antarctic Expedition, was chosen chairman of the conference because of his familiarity with New Zealand, Australia, Malaya, East Indies, and all the other lands under discussion.

Prominent among the participants who represented the Malay Peninsula were Minosuke Machida, for 25 years a silk importer at Kuala Lumpur; Teikichi Nomura, for 25 years a resident of Singapore and editor of the Japanese daily Nanyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun; and Kenzo Karibe, for 25 years a barber in Singapore. Representing the Japanese of the Netherlands East Indies were Momotaro Nakamura, owner of a rubber plantation in Borneo who has lived there 32 years; Fujio Oyamada, trader, a resident of Batavia for 25 years; and Sanae Harada, a factory owner of Sourabaya and a resident there for 20 years. Representatives of the Philippines included Yoshinori Nakahara of the South Sea News Agency, a resident there for 20 years, as well as several others. Lieutenant Tadashi Shirase, former commander of the Japanese Antarctic Expedition, also attended.

Tada Is Chairman

The discussions, taking the form of questions by the representative of the Japan Times and Advertiser and answers by the several participants, followed the opening remarks of Chairman Tada as follows:

"The War of Greater East Asia is the greatest problem which has faced Japan since the first Emperor Jimmu's eastward expedition more than 2,600 years ago. In fact, this is a war radically upsetting the foundation of world history. Even those who have been advocating the need of southward expansion including myself had not expected to see so excellent a chance as is now being afforded. The picture now presented before our eyes appears to us like a dream. We feel it a great honor to see the prevailing impressive and spectacular scene unfolded before our eyes. This, on the other hand, makes our responsibility more serious and important than ever before. Japan must push southward with the lofty spirit embodied in the Jimmu Expedition. Desire for natural resources should not be the sole objective."

Japan Times and Advertiser: (Hereinafter T-A)

"First of all, we should like to hear reminiscences in connection with the relations between Japan and the southern regions."

Mr. Okumura: "At the time of the Kusuko Revolution, some 1,350 years ago, the Crown Prince of Japan abdicated his title at the age of 41 and went to Changan in China during the Tang Dynasty. About thirty years later, in an attempt to visit places of Buddhistic interest in India, he started out on the long journey by way of Thailand but succumbed to illness while in the southern part of Thai. The exact spot in which he died is not known definitely, but it is stated in some quarters that the place was Malacca while others say that it was in the vicinity of Singapore. At any rate, the Prince must have been the first Japanese to set foot on this southern soil."

T-A: "What are the names of the places which were visited by the Bahansen, ancient Japanese trade ships?"

Mr. Nakahara: "I believe that these ships called at French Indo-China, Luzon Island, Borneo, Thai, etc. during the latter part of the Ashikaga Period in the 13th century. According to various sources, these people believed Pnom Penh in Cambodia to be India and many books written by these people contain Malay words. Later, however, Japan's seclusion prevented our people from traveling abroad."

Mr. Nomura: "Records indicate that many Japanese migrated in olden times to Malacca and vicinity. About that time, a Catholic priest St. Francis Xavier, came to Japan from the south and winning the confidence of Nobunaga Oda and Hideyoshi Toyotomi, took with him several followers when he returned home.

"En route, however, the priest died in China and the Japanese followers took his body to Malacca and buried him at the St. Paul's Church. The remains were taken further to Goa by four Japanese men, the record shows."

Mr. Tada: "The world famous Java tea can be traced back to a time when a certain Frenchman, on his way back after a visit to Japan, took with him some Japanese tea plants and cultivated them in the south. Later, however, these plants were completely damaged by noxious insects, leaving only the now well known Ceylon tea.

Went 2 Centuries Ago

"There is another Japanese, a native of Okinawa Prefecture, who crossed the seas to the south approximately two centuries ago. At that time, it was disclosed that there were already about 60 Japanese pioneers from the same prefecture, revealing that the Japanese advance to the south was much earlier than that of the occidentals."

Mr. Nomura: "When Nagamasa Yamada recruited volunteers in what was then Siam, approximately 1,000 Japanese clad in armor answered the call, which shows something of the activities of the Japanese people in these areas. It is also recorded that when Ukon Takayama, a Daimyo of Kyushu, died in Siam, some 2,000 Japanese attended his funeral service."

Mr. Nakahara: "Even a child knows the name of Nagamasa Yamada in Japan, but he is not so widely known in Thailand. This is due to the fact that Yamada had helped out the previous Thai dynasty and all the documents were destroyed.

"In later years, when the Japanese residents in Thailand launched a campaign to construct the Yamada Shrine, none of his records could be found, but they uncovered a tombstone of a certain Goto, a retainer of Yamada.

"It is an old Thai custom not to build tombstones for the deceased, but the case of this man Goto was an exception. The reason was that he had taught the Thailanders the Japanese method of cultivation and farming at the instance of Nagamasa Yamada, thereby giving many advantages to the Thai farmers. A special permit was therefore granted to build a tombstone for him in recognition of his meritorious services. Nagamasa Yamada, apart from being an excellent warrior, was the first man to have taught agricultural technique to the Thailanders."

Mr. Nomura: "There was a Japanese woman by the name of Uta Matsuda who lived in Singapore since four years before the Meiji Restoration. Her husband was a Chinese and a grandchild is now the owner of a theater in Singapore. A Japanese of later fame is a woman commonly known as the 'Otoyo Basan.' She is still alive and is one of the pioneers who introduced Japanese commodities to the South Seas areas."

Mr. Nakahara: "About 40 years ago, a man called Tetsunosuke Ishihara, a native of Nagoya, cultivated rice in the interior of Malacca. Unfortunately, however, his effort was futile, because he failed to study more about the nature of the soil and because he lacked funds."

Mr. Machida: "Not many years later, a Japanese consul by the name of Saito visited various parts of the Malay Peninsula on a oxcart in quest of a place where Japanese could reside permanently since the southern areas were rich in natural resources. He discovered that there was need for coffee cultivation and he induced several Japanese men to engage in this work.

"Due, however, to a radical decline in the price of coffee, the enterprise ended in a failure, placing these men in a sorry plight, but following further surveys, they undertook themselves to cultivate rubber. They were also unsuccessful in this new field because they lacked necessary funds and experience. They were up to their neck in debts and had a very difficult time evading bill collectors. Finally, at the end of their resources, these men hid themselves in the midst of the rubber plantation.

"The reason given for selecting the odd hide-out was that the plantation was infested with tigers and consequently the collectors would not dare step into the field.

Lend to Anyone

"With the organization of the Federated Malay States, however, the Government decided to lend capital to anyone, irrespective of nationality, who planned to cultivate rubber.

"This proved to be a turning-point for the Japanese as the price of rubber steadily soared and not a small number of Japanese acquired a fortune in this business. The biggest rubber plantation among those operated by Japanese was the Sango Koshi, the aggregate acreage of which totaled some 35,000 acres."

Mr. Nomura: "The first Japanese doctor to have practised in Malaya was Mitsuzo Nakamura. He was born in Kurume, and following his graduation from the Nagasaki Medical College, he went to Shanghai in 1903, and thence to the South Seas. He contributed much toward the enhancement of Japanese medical practise in Singapore where he successfully met the keen competition of a German physician.

"Later, the late Mr. Manjiro Inagaki, a graduate of Oxford University who published a book, 'Eastward Policy,' in English, joined Dr. Nakamura in Singapore and the two men engrossed themselves in research concerning the south.

"No one, however, paid any attention to their opinions until the then Japanese consul took up their idea and reported it in detail to the Japanese Foreign Ministry. As a result, it was decided to establish a Japanese Legation in Thailand and Inagaki was appointed the first Japanese Minister."

Mr. Nakahara: "The first Japanese dentist to start practice in the south was a man called Sakujiro Yamada. He was a heavy drinker and was inefficient in his profession.

"He proved, nevertheless, to be an excellent teacher and trained some 300 men to become dental experts who, in later years, went to Malaya, Borneo, South America, Burma, India and other parts of the world and demonstrated the Japanese type of dental skill."

Mr. Machida: "The Mitsui Bussan is the pioneer in the commercial field. In 1893, Kikusaburo Fukui became the branch manager of the company in Singapore, but at that time, there was only one employe and even this man was taken by Mr. Fukui as an apprentice at his own expense.

"At that time, the Mitsui of course was not known so widely to the world as it is today, and consequently, it was extremely difficult for Mr. Fukui to show a favorable balance at the end of each month. In order to compete with other commercial houses, he thought that the attention of the public must first be called to the existence of the firm by doing something conspicuous.

"A large bicycle measuring some six feet in height gave him an idea for a publicity stunt. He went to the John Little department store where the bicycle was on display, and asked the manager to sell it to him. The manager repeatedly refused, saying that it was a sample, but finally gave in and it came into Mr. Fukui's possession."

Oyamada: "Japanese expansion into the Dutch East Indies did not begin until the beginning of the present century, and even then the only Japanese who went there were dealers in patent medicines. The earliest Japanese goods to be introduced into this region were patent medicines, shirts, towels, neckties, socks and hats. Most of the Japanese did not go there direct from Japan, but from Singapore. Thus the history of Japanese expansion in the Dutch East Indies is quite recent. During the first decade or so of the present century, most of the Japanese who ventured south were not very highly educated, the majority of them having only passed through the middle schools of their respective prefectures, and they had no idea about the needs of the natives, so that the goods they took with them, such as neckties and socks, were of no earthly use to the natives. But the Japanese soon found out their error, and earnestly studied the habits and needs of the islanders. Their studies led to the manufacture of articles specially adapted to the needs of the natives, and Japanese trade in the islands began to prosper."

Noted for Cheapness

Harada: "About the years 1915 or 1916 Japanese goods had the reputation of being cheap and inferior in quality. This was due to the fact that the Japanese manufacturers produced nothing but imitations of European and American goods. It did not take long for the manufacturers to realize that unless they produced something original and more attractive than the imitations they had been making, their trade was bound to fall. So Japanese goods began to increase in quality and appearance, and especially in the matter of coloring, Japanese goods had no rivals in the markets of the East Indies. Then again, the Japanese merchants traveled much farther than European or American merchants, and their experience helped to extend Japanese trade in regions where rival merchants of other races had never set foot before."

Nakamura: "After the Sino-Japanese war quite a lot of Japanese went to Borneo. Most of them were sellers of patent medicines, laundry-men and barbers, and Japanese influence at the time was insignificant. A little later, a man called Sakutaro Kishima established a rubber plantation at a place called Subobak, 700 kilometers from Pontianak. You might call him the pioneer of Japanese expansion in Borneo. Kishima worked there for 20 years. After the war with Russia in 1905 the reputation of the Japanese increased perceptibly. In the east of Borneo a Japanese from Kumamoto, Kango Seigenji by name, started a rubber plantation, although prior to his arrival in Borneo he had been a dentist in Singapore. Japanese stores sprang up as if by magic. A man called Nomura from Osaka went to Pontianak, and started a rubber factory on a large scale, employing about 50 or 60 Japanese as factory hands. After this, Japanese influence became as important as that of the Europeans or Americans."

Tada: "The island of Tarakan seems to be hot news at present. Well, in 1918 a veteran Japanese merchant called Murata from Singapore went to Tarakan island to secure the timber-rights there for a certain timber firm in Kobe. Murata had previously heard of the existence of oil in Tarakan, and the first thing he did was to fill a bottle with some of the oil that he found. He sent this specimen to an analyst in Singapore, who pronounced the sample as 'hopeful.' At this stage another man called Hisahara joined Murata, taking with him a technical expert, and they worked at Tarakan for eight months. The expert, however, reported that the prospects were not good enough to justify continuation of the work, and Hisahara returned to Japan. Murata carried on the work alone, but being an amateur, he was soon ousted by the Dutch who went to Tarakan a little later."

Nakahara: "The relations between Japan and the Philippines go far back into history. A long time ago there was a Japanese village of about 2,500 inhabitants at a place called Apali, which is in the northern tip of Luzon island. During the Tokugawa era this village dwindled until at the time the Spaniards entered Manila in 1521, there was only a handful of Japanese left. After this we hear no more of Japanese activity in the Philippines until in 1903 about 2,000 Japanese laborers were imported into the Bagio district for the construction of a road now known as the Benget road. This road runs for only about 20 kilometers, but is famous because it is practically balanced on the edge of a precipice. The construction of this road was so dangerous that although at first Filipino laborers were employed, they failed to accomplish anything worthwhile. After this, the authorities employed Chinese coolies but they too were unable to face the risks, and as a final resort the Japanese were called in. The Japanese succeeded where the others had failed, but 500 of them had to pay for this success with their lives.

After the completion of the work, the gallant workmen who were responsible were completely ignored. They had to wander about the country, jobless and penniless, unable to return to Japan, and unable to find any work. But nothing could daunt them, and they journeyed to Mindanao to cultivate hemp. This is the history of the Japanese settlement of Davao. A few of them stayed on at Manila to be employed as carpenters in the construction of barracks for the American soldiers. This was the beginning of the Japanese building industry in Manila, which today is unrivalled anywhere in the Philippines. The hemp growers in Mindanao increased as time went on, and at present there are 18,000 Japanese in Davao. They grow sixty per cent of all the hemp in the Philippines, and have practically monopolised the hemp business of the Philippines. The building trade flourished also, and today there are 25,000 Japanese in the whole of the Philippine islands."

Septuagenarian Fisherman Leads Crew On Expedition to Donate Catch to Army

How a septuagenarian Japanese fisherman heading a group of seven volunteers and defying the risks of hitting mines and possible attacks of enemy submarine succeeded in hauling 5,000 pounds of fish to donate the catch to the Japanese Forces stationed on an undisclosed island near the Philippines was just brought to light, reports Domei.

The patriotic fisherman imbued with such zeal to do his bit toward his countrymen is Rokuzo Kubo, 75 years old, who lives in Taiwan.

According to the report, Mr. Kubo had the intention of treating the Japanese soldiers with fresh fish, knowing how much they relish that dish.

15-Ton Schooner

His idea was quickly sanctioned by his associates to whom he confided the plan and a group of seven volunteers including Mr. Kubo as the leader was formed. They chartered the Kanan Maru, a 15-ton fishing schooner, from the Koa Fishing Corporation and at 7 p.m. on January 16, set sail from Ampei harbor in Tainan district, Taiwan, in the face of rough seas.

"If the sea had been calm," said the crew, "we should have arrived in the Philippine Islands in two days. But as the sea was raging, we were obliged to sail only in daytime and leave our boat adrift at night. We had a very uncomfortable voyage, for the sea was so rough during our voyage, that our utensils were all swept away by the waves. On top of that, we were always on the lookout for mines and enemy submarines.

"Toward the evening of the fourth day after our departure, we arrived at Fuga Island, which is north of Aparri in Luzon Island. There were numerous horses, cows and goats on Fuga Island. At the sight of our vessel, scores of natives came swimming to us holding bananas in their hands and requested us to exchange them with matches.

Experience With Natives

"When we gave them a box of matches, they seemed delighted and several of the natives shouted 'Japan, my friend.' One of them pulling the sleeves of our shirts said, 'Tomorrow, kokkeko, kokkeko.' After some deliberation, we found he meant that he would bring us hens on the following day if we gave him our shirts."

Describing further their fishing expedition, Mr. Kubo said,

"We did not expect a large catch when we first set to work the lines. However, we were surprised when we caught a large bonito the moment we dropped the lines. After that, we had such a busy time in fishing so many kinds of fish in such large numbers, that we even forgot to take our meals. We also fished near the Babuyan Islands, one of which is Fuga Island, located at a point where the black currents from the South China Sea and from the Pacific meet, so that the neighboring sea abounds in good fish.

Fish Are Donated

"On the following day, we continued fishing till our vessel was filled to capacity. Our haul amounted to 5,000 pounds. We dropped in the following day at a certain island where Japanese soldiers were on guard and donated to them the fish. They were very happy and thanked us saying they had been longing for fresh fish."

In contrast with the first voyage, they had a calm voyage on the return. They enjoyed the southern breeze, crossed the Bashi Channel, and after two and a half days, arrived safe at Ampei harbor on the morning of January 26 filled with triumph over their successful feat.

French Governor Honored

Transocean

VICHY, January 22.—The Governor of French Somaliland was made Officer of the Legion of Honor, according to a decree published in Wednesday's official French gazette. This honor was bestowed upon him by recommendation of the Secretary of State for Colonies, Rear-Admiral Rene Platon, in recognition of his resistance against British pressure which had been lasting for several months.

BRITISH ARE UPSET BY NAVAL DEFEATS

Will They Have Courage to Send Duke of York to Asia? Paper Asks

Will the British have the courage to send out their newest battleship to the Orient, after considering what happened to the Prince of Wales and the Repulse? asks the Nichi Nichi in commenting on the recent commissioning of the Duke of York, a sister ship of the ill-fated Prince of Wales.

That the loss of the two major warships off the coast of Malaya hit the British more seriously than the virtual annihilation of the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor is made clear by a Nichi Nichi staff correspondent who reports a detailed description of the repercussions in England.

How severely the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse affected the outcome of the Malayan campaign is revealed in the attitude of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who not only admitted the gravity of the situation in East Asia, but said that further bad news will be forthcoming. He is refusing to say whether or not Singapore can be defended indefinitely, stating merely in vague terms that the fortress must be defended. Commenting further on the Japanese Naval victory, the article says:

When the Japanese Navy scored its famous victory over the Russian armada in the Sea of Japan during the Russo-Japanese War, the British people blindly attributed the overwhelming victory to weaknesses in the Russian navy. Even when the American fleet was practically wiped out in Hawaiian waters, the Britons dismissed it as a devastating but unfortunate accident for their Allies. It was not until their own two capital ships, which they held in great pride, were sunk, that they belatedly awakened to the fact that the Japanese Navy was really strong.

The real strength of the Japanese Navy is revealed not only in the sinking of the two British ships, but even more dramatically in the crushing defeat suffered by the Americans at Pearl Harbor. It was a decisive battle which completely changed the picture of the situation in the Pacific. American officials recently announced the death toll of the Hawaii battle as 4,500 for the Navy and an additional 1,000 for the Army, an amazing revelation unprecedented in the history of the world's naval battles.

In the Battle of Trafalgar, the British Navy lost 8 warships out of the 23 that participated in the engagement. The number of deaths, including that of Admiral Nelson, was 402, while the number of those seriously injured was 1,339.

In the Battle of the Sea of Japan, the death toll suffered by the Japanese side numbered only 424 whereas the number of officers and men killed on the Russian side was 3,500 and the number taken prisoner, 6,114 including two famous admirals. For the entire duration of the Russo-Japanese War, Japanese naval officers and men killed totaled less than 2,000.

In comparison with such records handed down from the various naval wars of the past, the significance of the brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Navy at the outset of the War Greater East Asia is particularly outstanding, concludes the article.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

ly his importance as a writer came to be acknowledged. In 1920, at a celebration commemorating the 50th anniversary of his birth, he was awarded, along with Katai Tayama, a token of honor for distinguished services rendered to his profession.

His conversion to the Naturalistic school dates, it is said, from 1907, the year he wrote Shin-Jotai. After this event he published Hanataba (A Bouquet) and Shussan (Birth), wrote Honoo (The Flame) and Choraku for the Kokumin Shimbun and Yomiuri Shimbun, both Tokyo dailies, following which the peculiarity of his style, as stated above, quite fortuitously coincided with the characteristics of the literary trend then developing. It was after this that he wrote Ashi-ato and Kabi. With the advent of the Taisho era (1912-25) he published Tadare (Fester) and Arakure (Ruggedness), describing minutely the complications of desires no longer youthful, and Moto no Eda e (Back to the Former State) in 1912, and became the cynosure of the republic of letters.

For further details about the work of Shusei Tokuda, the reader is referred to Shi ni Shitashimu (Getting Intimate with Death).—K.B.S.

Radio Program

Friday

—Morning—

6:30 "The History of the Crimes of America and Britain" by Akira Nakakoji.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Tatsuma Takada; Poem Recital by Sekizen Yamada.

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "The War of Greater East Asia and 31-Letter Poems" by Shiro Inouye; "Colds and Pneumonia" by Dr. Jushichiro Naito.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; War Songs by Japan Broadcasting Choir and Wind Music Band under Itsuro Hattori.

1:00 Narration: "Malayan Children" by Masako Tsutsumi.

1:30 "The Root of Racial Prosperity" by Dr. Yoshio Furuya.

2:00 National School High Class Hour: Serial War Front Geography "Bataan Peninsula" by Masao Yamashita.

4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; "The Story of Japanese History," by Takehiko Kurushima.

6:30 Talk, "The New Order's Conception and its Spirit," by Tatsuo Tsukui.

7:00 Time; News.

8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Mixed Chorus "The Ode of Holy War" (T. Hiraoka), by Goro Murao, Kiyoshi Takagi, Ryozo Washizaki, (vocal solos and duets), Japan Broadcasting Choir and Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra Band under Teruaki Hiraoka.

9:00 News; Story Telling "Suganuma-Teifu," by Isamu Kosugi.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

11:00 News.

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AMAH-san wanted immediately by German bachelor in Tokyo. Apply Box 486, Japan Times, Tokyo.

BACHELOR wants English-speaking experienced amah for helping at table, ironing, house keeping. Write with references. Box 479, Japan Times, Tokyo.

BACHELOR requires first-class Chinese house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 463, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH wanted immediately. Apply Box 462, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED house amah wanted for Kamakura immediately. Interview first, bringing letters of recommendation. All travelling expenses paid. Good salary offered. Box 485, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN family wants table amah immediately. Telephone Aoyama 36-2274, Magnus.

HOUSE amah wanted. 238 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.

WANTED young housekeeper to act as single maid in small house, from morning till 5. Experience not wanted. Wages ¥25. Box 481, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by German family a first-class, experienced house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 477, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

AMAH, experienced, 28 years old, good references, seeks position in family working for legation or embassy. Apply Box 471, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK or general houseworker, competent and trustworthy, economical management, good references, speaks English. Box 494, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH or amah. Young woman wishes position in small family. Box 493, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED woman cook seeks position in foreign family. Speaks English well. References. Apply Box 484, Japan Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE or baby-amah. Experienced woman seeks position immediately in Tokyo or vicinity. Write to Box 482, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PRESS translator, hard worker, shrewd, quick in typewriting, seeks evening job. Permanent engagement preferred. Box 491, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Board and Lodging

TOKYO. Furnished room with breakfast in foreign house. Box 470, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

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ALL religious services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 5469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, church, etc. No tips required.

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MEDIUM-SIZED godown with small office or without office. Apply to Box 578, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SMALL furnished house, preferably European style, with 4 rooms, kitchen and servant quarters including 2 bedrooms, in convenient location. Box 454, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH conversation as well as English composition taught by a man of wide experience, brought up and educated in America. Ishikawa, 27, Awajicho 2-chome, Kanda-ku, near Nikolai-do.

EDUCATED middle-aged Japanese woman gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Also will help in house work. Apply Box 490, Japan Times, Tokyo.

ITALIAN lessons given by experienced teacher either at his or pupil's home. Please apply Box 474, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PROFESSIONAL teacher with 20 years' experience, gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Apply Box 473, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GRAND piano, Collard & Collard, beautiful mahogany case, in good tonal condition, ¥3,900. Box 492, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLE for German lady, new or well preserved, possibly with footbrake. Write to Box 438, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 136 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3653, 2863.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-8 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki 99.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Dai-ichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

BRIGHT DAYS AHEAD FOR SILK INDUSTRY

Agrarian Chief Ino Full of Hopes as Situation in E. Asia Changes

SEES INCREASED DEMAND

Japan's Output Would Be More Than Swallowed Up by Countries in Sphere

Expressing optimistic views on the future of the silk industry, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino declared at the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives Wednesday that silk demand from fellow countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere would be more than enough to digest Japan's output. He emphasized the necessity to strive toward the expansion of silk cocoon production.

The Minister's speech is understood to have swept away pessimistic opinions on the sericultural industry, prevailing since the severance of the economic relations with the United States following the American freezing act.

"As to the silk problem," Minister Ino said, "the Silk Industry Control Bill was approved at the 1940-1 regular session of the Imperial Diet, and immediately the production and distribution of silk cocoons and raw silk were placed under strict control of the Government, in accordance with the law. This step was taken in an endeavor to prevent the anticipated American boycott against Japanese silk from causing a confusion in the silk industry of this country.

No Bad Results From War

"Fortunately, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has not affected the silk industry in the least. Nevertheless, some sericulturists and silk reelers entertain pessimistic views on the future of the industry. The Government's active campaign for the readjustment of mulberry farms is greatly responsible for this gloomy outlook.

"The Government, however, is not pessimistic of the prospects of the industry because the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere lacks in fiber resources. If raw silk is spun and woven with mixtures of raw wool and cotton, there will be mounting demand for the special silk textiles in the southwestern Pacific areas. For these reasons, the Government intends to make efforts to increase silk production."

Fertilizer Still Plenty

In reply to an interpellation by Keishiro Sukegawa, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, regarding the distribution of fertilizer, Minister Ino predicted that there was no indication that fertilizer supply will be aggravated. Mr. Ino continued that the importation of rock phosphate from the southern regions would be resumed in the not distant future as a result of the successful military operations. He added also that the manufacture of ammonia sulphate in this country would be spurred by the increased allotment of coal and oil.

When Mr. Sukegawa asked whether the pending unification of agricultural bodies would be realized in the near future, the Minister replied that the Government intends to materialize the plan as soon as possible. No decision, he said, has yet been made whether or not an ordinance should be enforced under the National General Mobilization Law in order to pave the way for its realization.

NEED OF SPEEDING UP SMALL VESSELS URGED

Communications Minister Stresses Present Tonnage Must Be Increased

The need for expediting the construction of small vessels for transportation of goods among the countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, was stressed in a speech by Minister of Communications Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, at the meeting of the Postal Law Amendment Bill Committee of the House of Representatives, Tuesday.

"The tonnage required is estimated from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons, though exact figures cannot be disclosed at present," said the Minister, and continued, "the present tonnage hardly met the transportation requirements of the past.

"The construction of small vessels must be spurred to meet the situation. Junks also may be mobilized for this purpose. The scheme to utilize captured enemy ships is also receiving joint attention of the Maritime Affairs Board, the Army and Navy authorities, and ourselves."

Railways Chief States Chosen Can Be Linked With Undersea Tunnel

Construction of an undersea tunnel across the Sea of Genkai, linking Japan Proper with Chosen is possible, it was stated by Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta in the House of Representatives Wednesday, the Nichi Nichi reports. The Railways Minister making the statement before the House of Representatives Budget Committee, declared that the Railways Ministry had completed a blue print of the tunnel to be bored across the Strait of Chosen, and was conducting a geological survey of the bottom of the sea, although the survey was making only slow progress because of geographical difficulties. "I can say this much with confidence," he added, "that the possibility of constructing an undersea tunnel between Japan Proper and the peninsula has been proved to be feasible by past investigation."

MISCELLANEOUS UP IN MARKET BUYING

Bourse Closes at ¥130.40 in Morning and at ¥129.40 in Afternoon

On account of lack of incentive, almost all stocks were stationary on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday, the Nichi Nichi reports.

The unanimous approval of the military budget estimates by the House of Peers, the marked advances of the Japanese Army units toward Singapore for the past 24 hours, and the development of the anti-Churchill sentiments among the members of the House of Commons in England failed to stimulate the market in the morning.

Miscellaneous Up

In the long-term section, however, some miscellaneous shares were active during the morning.

Shares showed some resistance at the outset of the afternoon session, but they came to a standstill in the later calls as the bears assumed activity.

The bourse issue closed at ¥130.40 in the morning and at ¥129.40 in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

Clos.	Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spin (50)	63.4	64.6
Fuji, new (25)	35.9	36.0
Kanegafuchi	....	154.4
Do, new (25)	95.9	96.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	99.5
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	89.3	89.5
Tokyo Rayon, new (50)	....	72.9
Tokyo Rayon (50)	32.7	32.6
Electro-chem. (50)	62.3	63.0
Ensuiko Sug (50)	62.9	63.1
Japan Min (50)	63.7	64.0
Manchuria Ind	59.2	59.7
Tokyo Stock (50)	134.1	134.5
Do, new (50)	133.8	134.1

Second Section

N. Y. K. (50)	111.0	111.6
Do, new (37½)	....	95.5
O. S. K. (50)	101.4	102.1
Do, new (37½)	85.4	86.1
Ishikawajima (25)	54.6	55.4
Ishikawajima (50)	81.8	82.1
Uraga Dock (50)	132.8	87.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.1	103.0
Hitachi Works (50)	75.9	76.1
Iwaki Col (50)	31.0	31.0
Steel Tube (50)	76.5	77.3

Third Section

S. M. R. (50)	....	69.0
Japan Fat (50)	....	63.9
Japan Soda (25)	30.6	31.3
Japan Oil (50)	82.1	83.0
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.4	50.9
Nichiro Fish (50)	75.6	75.3

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5%	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.10
Second 5%	106.00	106.05	106.00	106.05
First 4%	102.80	-02.85	102.80	162.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were;

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	130.2	130.8	129.4	129.4
N. Y. K., old	109.8	110.0	109.3	109.3
N. Y. K., new	94.1	94.4	93.0	93.6
Kanegafuchi Spin	152.5	152.5	151.5	151.5
Kanegafuchi, new	94.6	94.8	95.0	94.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	94.6	94.8	94.0	94.3
Osaka Stock, new	72.1	72.1	71.0	71.1
S. M. Railway	67.9	....	66.8	66.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.1	....	103.1	103.5
Hitachi Works	75.3	....	75.0	75.0
Japan Steel Tube	76.2	76.3	75.6	75.6
Japan Oil	82.0	82.0	81.2	....
Japan Mining	63.2	....	63.0	63.0
Manchuria Ind	59.1	....	....	....

Shiga Votes Dividend

The Shiga Bank declared the share dividend for the second half of last year at the rate of nine per cent per annum in accordance with the decision at the plenary general meeting of shareholders Wednesday.

BIG RICE SURPLUS TO BE STORED UP

Farm Chief Ino Reveals Amount Of 10 Million Koku to Accrue in Sphere

Surplus rice in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is expected to amount to some 10,000,000 koku a year will be stored as reserve, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino declared, while Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi said that the self-sufficiency of cotton, wool and industrial salt will be shortly secured for the sphere, in the House of Representatives Wednesday, the Nichi Nichi reports.

These announcements were made by the two economic Ministers, in reply to an interpellation put by Koichi Seko, a Dokokai member of the Lower House, at the meeting of the Vital Materials Management Corporation Committee held in the House of Representatives.

Surplus 10 Million Koku

"French Indo-China and Thailand," Mr. Ino said, "can export 20,000,000 koku of rice a year to other countries in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The annual surplus production of rice in Burma is from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 koku. However, Malaya consumes 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 koku and China about 10,000,000 koku. Besides, a considerable amount of rice must be shipped from Burma to India. All in all, the annual surplus production of rice in the sphere is something like 10,000,000 koku.

"Thus, Japan is now in a position to get as much rice as it pleases from these rice producing nations." He does not deem it advisable for this country to depend on Thailand, French Indo-China and Burma in the supply of rice. As was made clear by the Government time and again in the past, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will continue its efforts to establish the self-sufficiency of rice in this country, and store the surplus of rice as reserve.

Textile Autarchy Possible

The Commerce and Industry Minister, who then took the floor, said that the establishment of autarchy of cotton, wool, hemp and industrial salt in the co-prosperity sphere was possible.

"However," Minister Kishi continued, "cotton and wool available in the regions which have been brought under control of Japan so far, are not sufficient to clothe all the people in the sphere.

"Once the production of cotton in China reached the 10,000,000 picul mark, but at present, the output is around 5,000,000 piculs a year. I expect that the production of cotton in China will increase steadily in the future as peace and order are completely restored there. Yet it is impossible for all the peoples in the sphere to rely singularly upon the cotton in China for their clothing. We must plan the cultivation of more cotton in the southern regions.

Cotton Stock High

"Fortunately we have sufficient stocks of cotton and rayon cloth in this country, and these will be exported to the southern regions in order to clothe the natives there. In the meantime, the storage of the surplus production of hemp will be conducted by the Vital Materials Management Corporation, but that of wool and cotton will be handled by the control associations of wool and cotton in this country."

Turning to the subject on salt, Mr. Kishi said that the Government is now taking steps to reorganize Japan's chemical industry. From now on it will get industrial salt from China and Manchoukuo instead of Africa, and other countries which are very far from this country. As the southwestern Pacific area produces a considerable amount of industrial salt, the supply of salt, indispensable for the manufacture of soda, in the co-prosperity sphere will become secure and ample before long.

"The production of tin in the sphere," he added, "will surely have a surplus as in the cases of sugar and rubber, if tin is consumed at the present rate hereafter. So the Government is contemplating how to adjust the production of tin in the sphere."

Big Increase in Supply of Meat and Fish Assured This Year, So Whet Your Appetites

The supply of pork will become so abundant in Japan this year as to make people sick of eating pork chop at every meal. The distribution of fish to general householders will be increased to a great extent in the near future, thanks to the marked increase in the supply of heavy oil to all fishermen in this country of late, reports the Nichi Nichi.

This was assured by an official of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry at the meeting of the Rice Control Committee held in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, when a committeeman asked the delegates of the Government of the supply and demand of meat in Japan this year.

The official told the committeeman that the nation could rest assured so far as the supply of pork, beef and fish were concerned, and to convince the interpellator that it was not a mere fishy story, the official had his subordinate bring a pile of paper into the House so that he could make detailed explanations about the future supply of meat with statistics.

According to the documents which were laid before the committee, 421,365 head of cows and 555,380 head of pigs were raised in Japan last year. This year, the number of pigs will be boosted by 50 per cent, although that of cows might be pegged at the same as last year.

The fish hauled in Japan in 1940 totaled as much as 796,000,000 kan, but due to the introduction of a new distribution system last year which discouraged fishermen, the catch of fish showed a considerable decline in 1941. At the same time, the decrease in the distribution of heavy oil to fishermen which was effected in this country last year, was of course, responsible in some degree for the bogged supply of fish to general householders in large cities.

Shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Government increased greatly the amount of heavy oil to be distributed to fishermen, and as a result, all the fishing boats in Japan are operating vigorously in the waters far and near at present. Very soon every city and town will be deluged with fish of great varieties, says the paper.

INCREASE IS VOTED BY BANK OF TAIWAN

Doubling of ¥30 Millions Decided to Meet Expected Activity in South

In an endeavor to cooperate in financing the mining of natural resources and industrial development in the southern regions, the Bank of Taiwan has decided to double its present capital of ¥30,000,000. Negotiations in this connection will shortly be opened with the Finance Ministry and other government offices concerned, says the Yomiuri.

It was in July, 1940, that the capital of the chartered bank in Taiwan was boosted from ¥15,000,000 to the present ¥30,000,000 to cope with the expansion of its business following the progress of the economic reconstruction on the continent. Since then money demand for the bank has continued to mount in spite of acceleration year by year so that the unpaid capital decreased to ¥3,750,000.

War Stimulates Bank

The outbreak of the current war with the United States and the British Empire and the successful Japanese military operations in all theaters of the war have greatly stimulated the activities of the bank which has for years been contributing toward the economic development of the southern regions.

In these circumstances, Yakichi Suitsu, governor of the Bank of Taiwan, has realized the need for increase in the capital of the bank in order to facilitate Japanese economic activities in the southern regions in cooperation with the projected Southern Regions Development Bank.

Other Than Defense Loans

Meanwhile Finance Minister Okinori Kaya declared at the House of Representatives Tuesday that the extension of loans by the development bank would not be limited to those materials which are vitally needed for the national defense industry. The bank will entrust foreign exchange business to the Bank of Taiwan and the Yokohama Specie Bank on a commission basis, if the necessity arises.

To an interpellation by Shiro Matsuo, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, the Finance Minister replied that the issuance of the development bank's debentures would be minimized in order to prevent inflation in the southern areas.

Ishiwata to Fill Post

Sotaro Ishiwata, former Finance Minister was named to succeed the late Baron Seinosuke Goh, as president of the East Asia Economic Conference at a meeting of officers of the Conference Wednesday. Aiichiro Fujiyama, director of the Japan section of the Conference, was named to fill the vice-presidency, it is reported.

CHARCOAL GOAL SET AT 847 MILLION KAN

1942 Production Gets Increase Of 15 Million Kan Over 1941

The charcoal production goal for the year 1942 has been fixed at 847,000,000 kan (a kan is about 8.2 pounds) compared with 832,000,000 kan for 1941, it was revealed by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in a report submitted to the Committee for the Rice Control Bill of the House of Representatives, Wednesday. Of the total output for this year, 800,000,000 kan will be appropriated for consumption and the remainder carried over to next year.

According to the report, the charcoal production of Japan in the eight months ending November, 1941 amounted to 437,632,000 kan, which shows an increase of 9 per cent compared with the same period of the previous year.

The Government will buy about 300,000,000 kan of charcoal from producing districts to effect an equitable distribution of this article among larger consuming centers. Charcoal distribution for households in 1942, however, will be cut by about 20 per cent, due to the increase in the population of the country, and other factors.

The report also contained the result of a survey made on farm crop damages caused by birds and insect pests. The total loss is estimated at around ¥212,000,000 a year.

Bill Clearings

January 29
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Balance	20,487	28,623
Bills Cleared	171,948	110,497

SHORTAGE OF SUGAR CAN BE CORRECTED

Solution Is Reorganization of Plantations in Philippines And Java

Japan and Manchoukuo will be freed from the present restriction over the consumption of sugar at any time if the manufacture and growing of sugar in the Philippines and Java are carried out under unified control. The reorganization of the sugar manufacturing industry in these two countries can be conducted without much damage to native manufacturers and growers, says the Chugai Shogyo.

The first step the growers and manufacturers of sugar in the Philippine Islands will be asked by Japan after the Philippines' entry into the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, will be the curtailment of sugar production. They will be asked to reduce the acreage of sugar plantations to some extent and grow cotton, corn, rice, and ramee instead of sugar cane, but the switching from sugar to cotton, rice, corn and ramee can be conducted without much damage to the native sugar growers and makers for the following reasons:

Entirely Dependent on U.S.

1. The sugar industry of the Philippines depends totally on the United States. From 1932 to 1937, the sugar exports to the United States constituted between 99.97 per cent and 99.99 per cent of the total exports of the Commonwealth to the United States. From 1938 and onward, the Philippines' dependency on the United States with respect to sugar was 100 per cent.

Until 1936, the sugar shipped to the United States from the Philippines had been freed from custom duties under the provisions of the Underwood Act, but today the native sugar exporters have to pay a certain amount of duties. At any rate, it has been their fixed destiny to struggle with the United States in order to liberate themselves from the grip of large sugar traders in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans. It would not make much difference for them to make extra efforts for the reorganization of the sugar industry in order to join the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere or at some other future time in order to get rid of American imperialism.

Anglo-U.S. Money Backbone

2. American and British capital form the backbone of the sugar industry, and most of the sugar exporting companies in the Philippines are operated on American capital. Therefore, the reorganization of the sugar industry will not affect the native growers and manufacturers so seriously as the Americans who are operating the sugar business on the islands from the offices back in New York or New Orleans. Furthermore, more than 60 per cent of those on the payroll of sugar companies are not permanent workers. They are seasonal laborers, who work on the sugar plantations en masse when the harvest season arrives, and return to their own farms as soon as the season is over. So it is easy for these temporary workers to shift from sugar to other crops.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	129.4	—3.40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.5	— .90
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	94.3	—1.10
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.59	—0.06
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.10	same

MEN IN VITAL INDUSTRIES TO GET INCREASED RICE

Workers Must Get More Food To Expedite Aims of E. Asia War

Rice distribution for workers in vital industries was increased to aid the attainment of victory from the side of national nutrition, it was announced by the Agriculture and Forestry authorities at the House of Representatives, Wednesday.

In reply to a query regarding the current distribution of rice, the following statement was made by the authorities at the committee for the Provisions Control Bill:

"Every effort is being made for the smooth distribution of rice, the staple diet of the people. Especially the distribution of rice to workers in vital industries has been augmented since December 8. Workers in vital industries must be well supplied with food since they play an important share in expediting the realization of the object of the war. As a consequence, however, rice distribution for restaurants had to be reduced."

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 29
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,126,650
Over Issues	426,650
Deposits	521,299
Loans	595,459

WARTIME BANK IN APRIL

To Be Created to Facilitate Expansion of Industrial Production

The Wartime Financing Bank, a chartered bank to facilitate the industrial productivity expansion movement, will be established in April, declared Finance Vice-Minister Tsuneji Taniguchi at the Committee for the Bank of Japan Bill of the House of Representatives Wednesday.

Even after the creation of the special bank, the Finance Ministry will, whenever necessary, order designated banks under compulsion to extend loans to heavy industrial companies in accordance with the National General Mobilization Law which stipulates the guarantee of such loans by the Government, said the Vice-Minister.

Mr. Taniguchi also explained that the important industries to which the Wartime Financing Bank is authorized to advance loans include the munitions industry, industries vital for the industrial productivity expansion program and substitutes manufacturing industry.

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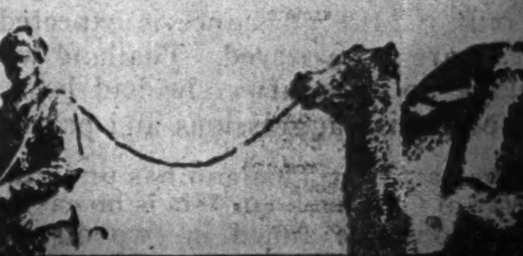

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1942

Thailand's Case

The new Thai Ambassador, Nai Direk Chaiyanan, in issuing a statement on Monday concerning his country's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, explained that the Bangkok Government's move was a natural outcome of the serious situation created by Britain's aggressive policy. The United States and Britain had attempted to invade Thailand by dropping bombs in her territory and machine-gunning innocent civilians, which ultimately aroused the whole Thai population to warlike action.

It is a historical fact that Thailand during the past century has been the object of British aggression. The British policy has in the past proved successful to the extent of placing their agents in key positions in the Government of Thailand. For many years important positions in official quarters, especially in quarters dealing with national finances and economics, have been held by British subjects. The influence of British interests at one time became so strong that the Thai Government, honey-combed by British agents, seemed as if it were going to drop into the British lap like a ripe plum. Under the circumstances, Thailand seemed about to lose her independence. Her situation, however, was saved by the rise of the nationalist movement. The revolution of 1932-3 laid the foundation for a new Thailand which struggled to be freed from the shackles of foreign influence and to recover the government from external interference. From that day started the career of Thai as a free and independent modern state.

Thailand under the new leadership of men who had successfully maneuvered the revolution early began to reorientate its foreign policy, though extreme caution was demanded at first. Her friendly sentiment toward Japan was first shown at the time of the Manchurian Incident of 1931-2, or rather more exactly, at the time of Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, when Thailand alone refused, by abstention, to vote against Japan.

Thailand's friendship took on a more definite character after Japan clashed with China in 1937, following the same trend throughout the China Affair and evidencing full appreciation of the Japanese program of new construction over East Asia. The outbreak of the European war in 1939 led to the conclusion in East Asia of an amity pact between Thailand and Japan in June of the following year. Their relations became increasingly more cordial after Japan last year offered to mediate a settlement of the border issue between Thailand and French Indo-China.

Throughout all these years the British Government was actively engaged in keeping Japanese influence out of Thailand. It is no exaggeration to say that Britain exhausted all means of interfering with Thai politics. Pressure was freely applied and no machination or trickery was found too low. As the East Asia situation grew from bad to worse for Britain, frantic efforts were made to draw Thailand into the ABCD encirclement against Japan. Nor were the men closest to the Thai Prime Minister impervious to British influence and pressure.

Premier Luang Pibul Songgram deserves great credit for the unerring judgment he showed under such circumstances. The conditions under which he had to decide his policy were such as could be faced squarely only by men of courage and clear foresight. He never swerved from the path of strict neutrality through those times. His statesmanship was best shown when he took decision to join the cause of East Asia when Japan declared war against the United States and Britain.

However, even after the conclusion of the treaty of the defensive and offensive alliance with Japan, Thailand struggled to remain out of the war. But Britain began to resort to aggressive measures such as invasions into Thai territory and air raiding of Thai cities, including her capital Bangkok. That these acts of aggression cannot be justified by international law is only too obvious.

British aggression against Thailand is only a repetition of what happened in Iran and Iraq. It shows that Britain has no compunction to strike even neutral countries only if little resistance is expected or if her own interests are to be served. Thailand was fully justified in taking up arms after she had been subjected to a series of British aggressions and provocations.

The part that Thailand has undertaken in the present War of Greater East Asia is no easy one. Her action will no doubt be aimed in two directions, the north against the forces from Chungking and the south for expulsion of British forces from the land which Thailand may legitimately reclaim by right of arms if not otherwise. Thailand must find her place in the New Order of East Asia not only as its southern bulwark but as a potent factor in the development of the natural wealth on which co-prosperity depends.

CRAFTMANSHIP NOW CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL IN CHILD'S EDUCATION

Epoch-Making Change Inaugurated for First Time in History to Enhance Knowledge in Formative Arts

By TAIZO INAMURA

Travel in Japan

In this modern age of science and industrial arts, even schoolchildren are not satisfied with textbooks alone in the classroom. Educators have also realized that something practical should be given children in their earlier school days. Established as it was in 1872, the educational system of Japan was considered no longer thoroughly adequate to rear the younger generation of today as efficiently as the times demand. This situation at last led to a drastic change, carried out in April last year in the primary school system—a remarkable revision indeed, marking the greatest epoch since 1872 when the nation's educational policy was systematically established for the first time.

Under the recently revised system the primary schools, which until then were known as shogakko, are now called kokumin-gakko, or "national schools," throughout the country. Simultaneously with the change of name there was realized the long-contemplated extension of the term for compulsory education from six to eight years. The fundamental policy for primary school education has also shifted from cramming pupils with abstract knowledge to giving them lessons of a more practical and objective nature.

Comprehensive Course

Formative arts like drawing, painting and manual work are now included in the comprehensive "arts and crafts course," along with music, calligraphy and, in the case of girls, sewing and domestic science. This new course in practical accomplishments is closely coordinated with courses in "citizenship," "science and mathematics," "physical culture," and "industry."

The outstanding feature of the new system lies in the fact that by this rearrangement of the curricula, it is intended that children be trained early in the branches of rudimentary knowledge necessary to their becoming respectable and useful members of the community.

From this point of view, it is noteworthy that under the new system children are initiated at the very beginning of their school years into the method of handling tools and machines, or even assembling model airplanes—a highly important phase which has long been neglected in the past. The manual work class constituting part of the "arts and crafts course" is intended to develop whatever craftsmanship children may be naturally endowed with, and to conduct them in gaining general knowledge as to handling, taking to pieces, assembling and repairing mechanical devices.

Familiar to Arts

Contemporary life surrounds us with myriads of things, turned out daily by the manufacturing industries, all the way from the simple and commonplace household gadgets with which we are all familiar to the products of the industrial arts—machinery, buildings, bridges, airplanes, steamships, railway trains and chemicals.

Indeed, these times require that even schoolchildren be more mechanical-minded than ever before. They are to be taught at school to acquire a good understanding and practical knowledge about these industrial products which are an inseparable part of daily life. The teachers in charge endeavor to arouse the children's interest in the industrial arts, with the ultimate object in view that they may in the future contribute to the progress of civilization. As a matter of fact, pupils learn by object lessons the principles and use of springs, screws, gear-wheels, cams, pulleys and levers.

Sometimes the children may be given electric irons or bicycles to take to pieces and assemble for themselves, once they have learned how to use screw-drivers and some other tools. At another time they may be assigned to make a toy, or a model machine or airplane.

Under Teachers' Guidance

The training is carried out under the guidance of teachers who conscientiously conduct their pupils along the lines of the following points set forth by the Government authorities:

(1) Scientific mind and attitude, and precision and accuracy in observation and practice; (2) Right appreciation and criticism, and ability in designing, mechanical drawing and manual work; (3) Perseverance in assignments which may require continuous work for completion; (4) Application of modern technique and preservation of traditional arts; (5) Application to daily life of the knowledge and skill acquired at school; (6) Collaboration in work; (7) Accurate knowledge, proper use and careful handling of materials and tools; (8) Good behavior and right posture while at work; (9) Cultivation of wholesome sentiment by coordinating mechanical practice with drawing and painting which is also part of the "arts and crafts course."

The materials used vary widely throughout the primary course (first six years) and the higher course (last two years). In the first and second years of the primary course, drawing and

(Continued on Page 3)

News of the Lexington

The sinking of the Lexington furnishes one more proof of the emptiness of American pretensions. The much vaunted freedom of the American press seems to have disappeared into the bottom of the sea along with the pride of the American navy. In the days before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the American public used to sneer at the war reports of the European countries which they claimed sometimes failed to tell the whole truth. Now that the United States herself is in the war, however, American news reports are proving to be even more unreliable by far than those of any other country. The smug American pretensions to honesty and accuracy have failed to stand the first real test worthy of name.

The fact that a Japanese submarine penetrated the ring of protecting cruisers and destroyers to sink the largest aircraft carrier in the world is, of course, sensational news. But much more significant, if less sensational to the layman, is the manner in which the American authorities tried to suppress the news of their disaster. The sinking of the Lexington took place on January 12. Why was it that no account of it appeared in the American newspapers until January 21? Why was it that while all the rest of the world knew of the incident, the American public was kept in ignorance? Why was it that the news was finally allowed to leak out after the major sessions of the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro were over?

Could it be that the American public is so demoralized over the successive disasters suffered by their navy that the authorities feared the consequences of announcing still another disaster? Could it be that the American naval authorities are so aware of their own failure that they dare not tell the truth to their people? Could it be that when the news no longer could be suppressed, the American authorities pretended to ignore it long enough to save their faces at the Rio de Janeiro conference? What schemes did the United States have at Rio de Janeiro which necessitated her resorting to such trickery to bolster her tottering prestige in her own hemisphere?

The pitiful attempt of the American authorities to bury their heads in the sand to avoid facing the fact of their calamitous defeats fools no one but themselves. The world has had ample occasion to learn of the overwhelming superiority of the Japanese Navy over the American. But more important than the tangible loss of naval power is the loss of trust which the United States is inviting by her short-sighted actions. After reckless boasts about the integrity of the American press, the United States is now treating the world to the disgraceful spectacle of a gagged and spiritless press obeying the bidding of an evasive and dishonest government. How the United States can continue to assume a holier-than-thou attitude and claim the moral leadership of the world while engaging in shameless chicanery remains one of the mysteries of the peculiar American mind.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Historic Moment Recalled

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

If there is such a thing as a line of demarcation to mark off one historical epoch from another, we certainly had it on December 8, 1941. It divides clearly and sharply the national life of this country into two distinct periods, the old and the new, the past and the present. Only five or six weeks have gone since that day, but what a metamorphosis has been wrought in the mentality of Japan, national and individual! To ponder on the things or the way of thinking that had obtained up till then, we seem to be looking back on a hoary age of mythological antiquity. But so sudden and radical was the change that it will be no wonder if some people should find it difficult to recover from the stunning bewilderment they were struck with.

The Anglo-American deities whom Japan had worshipped for more than half a century have suddenly turned into its mortal enemies. We may remember how many an old-fashioned Japanese had continued to wear the pre-Meiji fashion of hair-dress for over 30 years after it was abolished in early Meiji, and it will be no matter for great surprise if some people should continue to bow before the ancient divinities, now all of a sudden superannuated fossils. But future historians will have been spared the great trouble the student of past events must ever experience in fixing approximate dates on historical epochs. For it is beyond the shadow of doubt that December 8 forms the clear borderline which Japan has definitely crossed from the old historic policy of Anglo-American fraternization into that of anti-Anglo-American crusade. It marks no less unmistakably the twilight of "Anglo-American superiority," and the dawn of a glorious day for those nations and races which had been the hapless victims of Anglo-American dictators. We may live over again something of the sensation of this amazing historical transition.

Uncle Sam Aroused

Japan had waged a kind of domestic war against the China of Chiang Kai-shek for four and a half year. Fighting and destruction was never the objective of the China Affair. Its final aim and ideal was to save East Asia from being the happy hunting-ground of the "superior" Anglo-American exploiters.

If the Chiang regime in China refused to cooperate with Japan but would rather continue to side with their own historic bleeders, that was their business, and Japan could not for ever be tied only to the endless task of punishing them which like the amoeba are immortal in the very lack of vital organs. It was time indeed that Japan had entered the second stage of reconstruction and southward penetration. That this was a terrible shock to the Anglo-American States was understandable, for they had thought themselves the god-appointed masters of the East Asian stage as well as of the Occidental. They were aroused as from a bad dream to a realizing sense of the catastrophe, which now threatened to engulf what they thought to be their sphere of influence. Thus began Uncle Sam to thwart Japan by every means, fair and foul, and it grew worse and worse till he openly and threateningly talked of war, and moreover, committed several hostile acts which a nation could only do against its declared foe.

Then suddenly dawned the fateful morning of December 8, when the curtains were rent asunder, and revealed, as it were, in a brilliant transformation scene, the heroic figures of Japanese warriors in shining armor, determined to fight the Anglo-American obstructionists.

'Why Not Now?'

The nation's reaction to the Imperial Rescript of December 8 is well known but we may close by quoting the sentiment spontaneously expressed by one of the gentlest and apparently the least heroic of Japanese souls, namely, a middle-aged woman who spent many years in America. Quoth the lady: "At the report of the declaration of war against the Anglo-American States on the morning of December 8, I felt as if a big load had slipped off from my shoulders, or that the paths before us had been suddenly lighted up so we could take a stride ahead fearlessly. Even without the news of the victories immediately following it I believe every Japanese would have been immensely relieved at the declaration of war. If it is inevitable sooner or later, why not now, while we are alive, however hard the fight or the sacrifice we have to make before we shall have earned an honorable peace? It will be good also for Japan's adversaries because they would learn to appreciate Japanese character better. As far as I can judge, the Americans never understood nor ever even tried to understand Japan and the Japanese."

Publications Received

Keizai Geppo; a monthly economic report, Vol. 2, No. 1, January, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nanking. It contains detailed statistics of the shipments by land and sea to and from Nanking in December, 1941; wholesale and retail prices of all principal items by Japanese and Chinese merchants in Nanking, and wages of labor.

A booklet containing the new regulations for the rationing system of clothing and an explanation in the application of the newly enforced regulations (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 50 sen.

Butoku (The Martial Virtues), No. 121 dated January 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Headquarters of the Nippon Butokukai (The Martial Virtues Society of Japan, Kyoto). The feature articles: General Senjuro Hayashi's New Year Message, Armors and Actual Fighting and Martial Arts.

THAILAND'S RELATIONS WITH JAPAN MARKED BY AMITY FOR CENTURIES

Existence of Close Friendship Not Mere Coincidence; Political and Commercial Intercourse Revealed

Years ago when the League of Nations passed a slanderous resolution against Japan vis-a-vis the Manchurian issue, Thailand, Japan's friendly nation in East Asia, bravely abstained from voting, thus manifesting its attitude in favor of the Island Empire.

This friendly gesture by Thailand implanted a deep sense of gratitude in the hearts of the 100 million people of Japan. This resulted further in the promotion of closer friendship between the two brother nations and the deepening of mutual trust.

The belief on the part of the people of Thailand that to rely upon Japan was the best way of accomplishing their none-too-easy task of establishing a great, racially unified State may have been back of the "bombshell" abstention at Geneva notwithstanding the fact that Thailand was under the strong influence of Britain and America in political, economic, and other lines of activities.

Brotherly Feeling

Be that as it may, from that time Thailand and Japan began to be bound by the firm bond of friendship and by a brotherly feeling, both aiming at establishing a New Order in East Asia through the racial progress of their respective countries.

This friendly feeling existing between the two States was further promoted by Japan's successful mediation in the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute in the spring of 1941 and the subsequent signing of a "Thai-Japan protocol of security and political understanding."

Thus the amity between Thailand and Japan developed from a mere racial sentiment into a political understanding. In other words, Thailand has come to share in the movement for establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, linking its destiny with that of Japan.

Britain, U.S. Surprised

Surprised by the recent conclusion of an agreement between France and Japan for the joint defense of French Indo-China, Britain, the United States, and other anti-Axis countries have begun maneuvering feverishly in order to draw Thailand into their camp by resorting to all sorts of measures, including both threats and cajolement.

Unmindful of the Anglo-American maneuvers to break the tie between Thailand and Japan, however, Bangkok forged ahead with firm determination and recognized Manchoukuo on August 5, 1941.

Was this not a manifestation of Thailand's sincere goodwill toward Japan? Thailand is still on the side of Japan. Not only that, the bond of friendship is being daily strengthened.

Existence of Friendship

Upon making a historical survey of the relations, however, one will realize that the existence of close friendship between the two countries today, is not a mere coincidence.

The relations date back 10 centuries. Returning from his ecclesiastical study in China, Priest Chu Kin reported to the Throne in the 5th year of Genkei (881 A.D.), as follows:

"Saint Shinnyo, who proceeded to India, crossed the Menam to Lavo, where he passed away."

Saint Shinnyo was none other than Prince Takaoka. Prince Takaoka assumed the ecclesiastical name of Saint Shinnyo when he entered the priesthood at the age of 21. Entering the Tojo Temple in the 13th year of the Konin era (822 A.D.), Prince Takaoka had his hair closely shaven like the other Buddhist monks and led a life of strict discipline.

By Imperial Order

Subsequently making pilgrimages from one mountain to another, the Prince underwent austerities. At the time when the head of the great image of Buddha at Todaiji Temple in Nara fell, Prince Takaoka took charge of its repair by an Imperial order.

In order to delve into the mysteries of the esoteric doctrines of Buddhism, he left Japan for Inda via China and Thailand. It was in September of the 4th year of Jokan (862 A.D.) that he reached Mingchow, now known as Ningpo in Chekiang Province. He was then already 72 years of age.

From Mingchow, he visited Changan, whence he entered Thailand over the sea route via Canton. From Thailand he attempted to enter India by the overland route but he passed away en route due to the scorching heat of the tropical sun and fatigue resulting from indescribable difficulties. He was almost 80 years of age when he breathed his last.

Death of Prince

According to the above-mentioned report submitted by Priest Chu Kin, who returned from China, Prince Takaoka died at an inn in the capital of Lavo, which was a vassal state of the kingdom of Cambodia which extended from Thailand to the Malay Peninsula and which flourished for 350 years from the 7th century.

As to the cause of his death, the Wakan Gatsuun Reki (Sino-Japanese Calendar) compiled by Priest Gyonen of the Todaiji Temple says: "Prince Shinnyo was attacked by a tiger in Lavo."

The Senshusha, another ancient record, states: "When he was attacked by a tiger, the Prince said: 'Death I do not fear. I am a receptacle for the Dharma. Err not!' Then with his wand, he met his foe, only to be mercilessly killed."

Ardent Devotee of Buddhism

Thus the ancient record described the pathetic death of the illustrious priest who manifested good presence of mind even in the face of death, being an ardent devotee of Buddhism.

These stories about the death of Prince Takaoka are partially legendary, there being no relics or mementoes in Thailand which can serve as testimony. This is, of course, a matter of sincere regret.

During the 17th century, however, Yamada Nagamasa, who has made his name famous in international history as a Japanese hero, made his appearance in the annals of friendship between Thailand and Japan.

As an illustrious pioneer in Japan's southward development, he added a gilt edged page to their history.

Vessel Visits Japan

Prior to this, a Thai vessel, carrying tribute to the state of Koma in Chosen arrived in Japan en route to Chosen and stayed for one year in 1389, that is, during the reign of the Emperor Gokameyama.

In the 6th year of Eiroku (1563), a large junk from Thailand entered Yokoseura in Hizen Province.

On the other hand, Japanese vessels began visiting Thailand and other places in the South Seas, transporting arms, from the Muromachi period. They also imported metals and material for gun-powder from Thai and in order to manufacture the "Tanegashima" rifles, which were introduced by the Portuguese.

Thus, the relations between Thailand and Japan became closer and closer as the years rolled by.

Japan at that time was in the midst of a turbulent feudal age. Meanwhile, Western culture began to find its way into Japan through the Portuguese, Spaniards, and the Dutch. Many Japanese went abroad. Others, who were eager to observe Western culture, crossed the seas to China and the South Sea region.

Opened Way for Future

These pioneer settlers opened the way for the future southward development of the Japanese people.

During the Yedo period the remnants of the defeated followers of Toyotomi fled to the southern countries.

Furthermore, coupled with the trade development policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate, many people began visiting the South Sea region. Numerous vessels specially recognized by the Shogunate left Japanese waters for the south, carrying cargoes and passengers.

Thus, Japanese towns began springing up at various places in the South Sea region. Within a few years following the institution of the license system for ships trading with the South Seas, more than 20 licenses began to be issued annually.

Accordingly various leading ports in the South Sea region were visited every year by Japanese vessels.

Shogunate Licenses

More than 80 persons received such licenses from the Shogunate. They included the daimyo or feudal lords, officials of the Tokugawa Government, and leading merchants, as well as Chinese and Westerners resident in Japan.

During the period of 33 years from the 9th year of Keicho (1604) until the 13th year of Kan-ei (1636), that is, the year before the adoption of the closed-door policy, a total of 52 vessels visited Thailand from Japan.

When one includes those that traded with French Indo-China, Luzon in the Philippines, and South China during the same period, one finds that the Japanese vessels engaged in foreign trade reached 331.

This testifies to the active part played by the licensed Japanese vessels in Japan's foreign trade during the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Among the owners or captains of such licensed ships were:

Tadatsune Shimazu, Harunobu Arima, Kiyomasa Kato, Korenori Kamei, Tadaoki Hosokawa, Fujimasa Hasegawa, and other leading daimyo or feudal lords, officials of the Tokugawa Government, and such noted merchants as Matazaemon Tanabeya, Munetada Imaya, Yazaemon Kiya, Sotaro Araki, Kurozaemon Oga, Soin Goto, Shinkuro Ito, Kichizaemon Ejima, Chubei Hasegawa, Tsugiemon Takao and Yoemon Takao.

During this period, the Thai-Japan relations became closer and messages of friendship were frequently exchanged between the officials of the two countries.

The bond of friendship between the two lands became firmer still following the appointment of Yamada Nagamasa to an important post by the ruler of Ayuthia.

The deeds of Yamada Nagamasa and other Japanese pioneers in the southern countries are once again in the limelight attracting the keen attention of today's youths, who shoulder the future destiny of the Empire.

Former Japanese Town

The former Japanese town in Thailand was situated in Ayuthia, the ancient capital. Located some 70 kilometers north of Bangkok, it is now accessible in about 2 hours by train from the capital of the new Thailand.

Standing on the Menam River, Ayuthia flourished as the capital of an ancient kingdom for a period of 400 years, namely from 1350 until 1767.

The outline of the ancient Japanese town in Ayuthia can be seen in various ancient maps that are still preserved today. They are included in such records as "Du Royaume de Siam" by de la Loubere, who went to Ayuthia as the envoy of King Louis XVI, "Siam ou India Capitalle du Royaume de Siam" by the French missionary Courtaulin, which are stored in the Hague library, "History of Japan, Together with a Description of the Kingdom of Siam" by Kaempfer, "Beschrijving van Siam" by a Dutch missionary named Valentijn, and other records.

Judging by these old records, it appears that the Japanese town was situated south of the Palace of Ayuthia along the eastern bank of the Menam. Across the river was the Portuguese settlement and north of the Japanese town across a small stream were Dutch trading offices.

Chinese Communities

Situated in the vicinity of the Japanese town were Chinese and Malay communities. The Japanese town measured about 200 meters from east to west and about 500 meters from north to south.

The population of the Japanese town toward the end of the Keiho era totaled more than 400. At the time when the Japanese town attained the zenith of its prosperity, its population is believed to have exceeded 8,000.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KABI (Mildew)

1911

By SHUSEI TOKUDA

Sasamura, a bachelor, hired an elderly woman as his housekeeper. The woman, however, had to leave for her home in the province in order to be at the side of her dying brother. She left her daughter O-gin to substitute for her while she was away. O-gin was a young woman who had once been married, having left her husband because, she said, he was brutal and the two were temperamentally at odds with each other. While serving faithfully at Sasamura's home O-gin was drawn to him, and he to her, by the natural magnetism of instinct; and the two finally grew to living together.

O-gin had no refinement to speak of, nor was she pretty. Her slovenly habits, a vestige of her former life, were glaringly noticeable, so much so that they became intolerably annoying to Sasamura. Yet the two continued their promiscuous relationship, unable to give it up. O-gin's mother meanwhile returned from the province, while O-gin herself became pregnant, so that there was no alternative for her and Sasamura but to marry, which they did.

Even after that, however, there was no surcease to their domestic tempest. Sasamura would tell her to "get out!" and O-gin to resolve that she would "brace herself and leave." But a baby boy was born ere long, then a girl, so that the fetters of home and family kept binding the two closer and closer together.

Parental Tenderness Felt

There were times, as when his eldest boy was overtaken with a grave illness, when Sasamura would feel a parental tenderness come over him, and at others, which were none too frequent, he would reflect with fondness on the delightful intimacies of home life. But he would soon return to his irascible mood and clash with his wife. And with the absolute feeling that he was prepared to renounce everything whensoever the occasion might be, yet without being able resolutely to decide upon a divorce, he continued from day to day to eke out a dubious existence.

* * *

This story, together with Shin-Jotai (The New Household) and Ashi-ato (Footprints) by the same author, is a representative work of the Naturalist school. Its contents exhibit everywhere what Katai Tayama has aptly described as "the infinitely variable well-spring of human life."

The stories of Shusei Tokuda have the strength of objectivity in the sense that he never lets his own feelings get the better of his judgment. They are, however, excessively impressionistic, their delineations are executed in a too roundabout fashion, and the past and present are so haphazardly presented, displacing one with the other at will, that the result is a highly complicated affair.

Principal Character

The principal character of this story is a writer called Sasamura, while its background, which consists of the state of affairs in literary circles, particularly with something very like the Kenyu-sha as its focal interest, is drawn with lavish strokes.

The author has said: "It is perhaps true that one with religious convictions cannot achieve the naturalistic point of view. What is more, if one undertakes to observe Mother Nature from various angles on the premise that Self is merely a being of nature, one will find this to be a constant source of a wealth of hidden beauties and meanings. One need not force oneself to believe in God, for the human being's living in a world of thoughts in which he is at one with Mother Nature is sufficient for his purpose."

Therein may be discerned one of the characteristics of the Naturalist school of Japan. It is also thematically woven into the design of the present work.

* * *

The author, Shusei Tokuda, was born in 1870 at Kanazawa, Prefecture, Ishikawa. In 1889 he left the Ishikawa Higher School, and later lived at his brother's home in Osaka, where he wrote a short story for the magazine Ashi-wake Bune. In 1893 he went to Tokyo, entered the Hakubunkan Publishing Company, and became a disciple of Koyo Ozaki.

Following the publication of his first novel Yabu Koji (The Spear-flower), he wrote several stories in succession, but popular verdict placed him far below his fellow disciples Kyoka Izumi and Fuyo Oguri in literary craftsmanship. His technique as well as his sensibilities lacked refinement, and an empty elegant prose served rather to hamper his work. Later, however, he wrote Miyako Ochi (Retiring from the City in Ruin) for a monthly book review, and with his successive efforts Jo-Kyoshi (A Woman Teacher), Kumo no Yukue (Destination of Clouds), and Shun-Ko (Spring Brilliance), he achieved a secure place in the world of letters.

When the school of Naturalism rose in influence, he published Shin-Jotai (The New Household) and Choraku (Decay); and with the further publication of Ashi-ato (Footprints) and Kabi (Mildew) he came to be regarded as a leading Naturalist writer. He has since been producing novels as well as Shinkyo-shosetsu.

Awarded in 1920

What with working (the beginning of 1897) for the Yomiuri Shimbun, a Tokyo daily, and drifting along by turns, it was not until after he was married, in 1903, that he settled down to serious writing. The reason why he, of all his comrades in letters, was the last to win recognition may be attributed to the fact that his talent was slow in developing and his style lacked color and charm. But on the other hand, his firm character delineations fitted precisely into the scheme of the literary trend of his time, and gradual-

(Continued on Page 4)

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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BRITAIN TO GIVE UP AUSTRALIA; CHATFIELD ASSAILS CHURCHILL FOR NAVY LOSSES ON PACIFIC

Soviet and Libyan Fronts Considered More Important

CANBERRA AID DOOMED

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—Premier Winston Churchill is reported to have determined to give up Australia, according to information reaching here today from London. That is to say, the British Government has divided the world war area into three large sections of the Soviet Union, Libya and the Pacific. The greatest emphasis is given to the Soviet front, and secondary consideration to the Libyan situation. The Pacific is thus made an area of third importance.

The British Government is giving much importance to the Soviet front as it intends to materialize the destruction of Germany through the military strength of the Soviet Union. It is another case of the British traditional policy of making others do the work. Also by his policy, Premier Churchill is intending to win the favor of the Labor and Communist parties which are sincerely desiring closer relations between Britain and the Soviets, in order to better the position of the present Cabinet, particularly since the miserable defeats on the East Asia front. Recently, it has been noticed that the anti-Churchill sentiment among the Labor party has much cooled down.

This situation shows that the East Asian front is now considered as only of third importance, contrary to the publicly declared policy of Premier Churchill. Thus, help to Australia is now out of the question.

The Daily Telegraph reported in yesterday's issue, as follows, reflecting the Government opinion:

"The enemy of the British Empire at present is Germany. Thus, it is unavoidable for us to make Australia the 'Pacific Orphan' and thus incur their anger."

In such a manner, the paper has clearly rejected the request for aid by Australia. It is therefore believed that the antipathy between the British Government and Australia will be further increased as the danger to the dominion increases.

Chatfield Hits Churchill

Domei

VICHY, January 29.—A heavy broadside was fired by Sir Alfred Chatfield, First Sea Lord and former British chief of the Naval Staff, against Premier Winston Churchill today in the House of Lords for the lack of responsibility for British naval reverses, according to a news report received here from London today.

Sir Alfred Chatfield warned that "as long as Premier Churchill does not assume responsibility, no one in the future will do so."

In a stinging attack against Churchill, the First Sea Lord asserted that "responsibility for the humiliations we are now receiving in Asia should be assumed by the political heads who have been manifesting incompetence for many years."

Citing the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, Sir Alfred arraigned political leaders for their rash act in dispatching these battleshps to the South Pacific for purely political reasons when "under the existing critical situation these battleships should not have been sent."

No measures whatsoever were undertaken to cope with the growing threat of Japanese naval power, he declared, adding, it is too apparent that "when Great Britain once more commenced building its battle fleet after 1937, the military strength of the Axis Powers already was much advanced and we faced a very difficult situation."

Not Fully Prepared

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—Great Britain's loss of prestige in East Asia was the result of insufficient preparations for the defense of the Empire, declared Admiral Lord Chatfield in the House of Lords. He was convinced, Lord Chatfield stated, that the dispatch of the two British battleships "Repulse" and "Prince of Wales" was not ordered by the director of naval strategy but by some other department. Battleships must not be used at dangerous points unless sufficient protection was available for them. This view was shared by all naval officers.

The Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Moyne, speaking on the war situation in East Asia declared that everything possible had been done for the defense of Australia and New Zealand in order to enable both to oppose an expected Japanese attack. The conduct of this war which had assumed such proportions was a problem without precedent in the history of the world, Lord Moyne stated. The method of mutual consultation among the Allies who geographically were separated by great distances from each other was on the best way toward solution and in this respect the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences in Washington had been a great help. Although at those conferences

(Continued on Page 2)

Benghazi Taken By Axis Forces

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—In a special war communique issued today, the High Command announced that German and Italian troops took Benghazi, in Libya, this morning.

Domei

ROME, January 29.—Italian and German forces, this morning, entered Benghazi, Libya, the High Command announced today.

ENEMY HEADS STUDY DEFENSES IN PACIFIC

Conference Held in Washington Over Problems in Southwestern Areas

JOINT WAR ACTION SET

Mexico Seen Exposed to Attacks—New Agreement with America Reported

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—President Roosevelt held a two-hour conference yesterday at the White House with British and American military leaders to discuss various problems pertaining to the defense of the southwestern Pacific, according to a Washington report received here today.

Reliable authorities in Washington surmised that final negotiations were conducted regarding plans for establishment of an Allied Joint Military Commission in the Pacific.

Military representatives of the United States at the conference were Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Henry N. Arnold Deputy Chief of Staff, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of United States naval forces.

British military leaders at today's conference were General Sir John Dill, former Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and high officers of the British air and naval forces.

Mexico Seen Weak Link

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 28.—Fearful of an invasion against the United States through the weak flanks of its neighbor, Mexico, the American magazine, Time, in its January 26th issue, declared that most of the southeastern regions of the United States are liable to raids from enemy planes with bases in Mexico.

Since Mexico is exposed to the Pacific Ocean with 7,000 kilometers of coastline indented by hundreds of bays and inlets affording anchorage and safety to enemy ships, the magazine warned that landings by enemy forces in Mexico could be made with ease, especially when only natives inhabit the coastal areas.

For the joint defense of Mexico and the United States, therefore, Mexico last week granted unlimited rights to the seaplanes and warships of the United States to drop anchor in any of its harbors and bays, the magazine disclosed, adding that United States military planes are privileged to fly in Mexican skies 24 hours of the day.

Time also disclosed that a huge concrete warehouse, rising on the shores of Acapulco harbor, is now under construction with the express permission of Mexico for use by the United States fleet.

Meanwhile, laboring under three urgent problems, the United States-Mexican Joint Defense Commission, which was established last week, will meet in Washington shortly to discuss improvement in communications along the Mexican western coast to the Panama Canal, the joint use of Mexican air bases, and the reorganization and increase of the Mexican army from its peacetime strength of 6,250 men, Time revealed.

Shortages Hit U.S.

Special to the Yomiuri

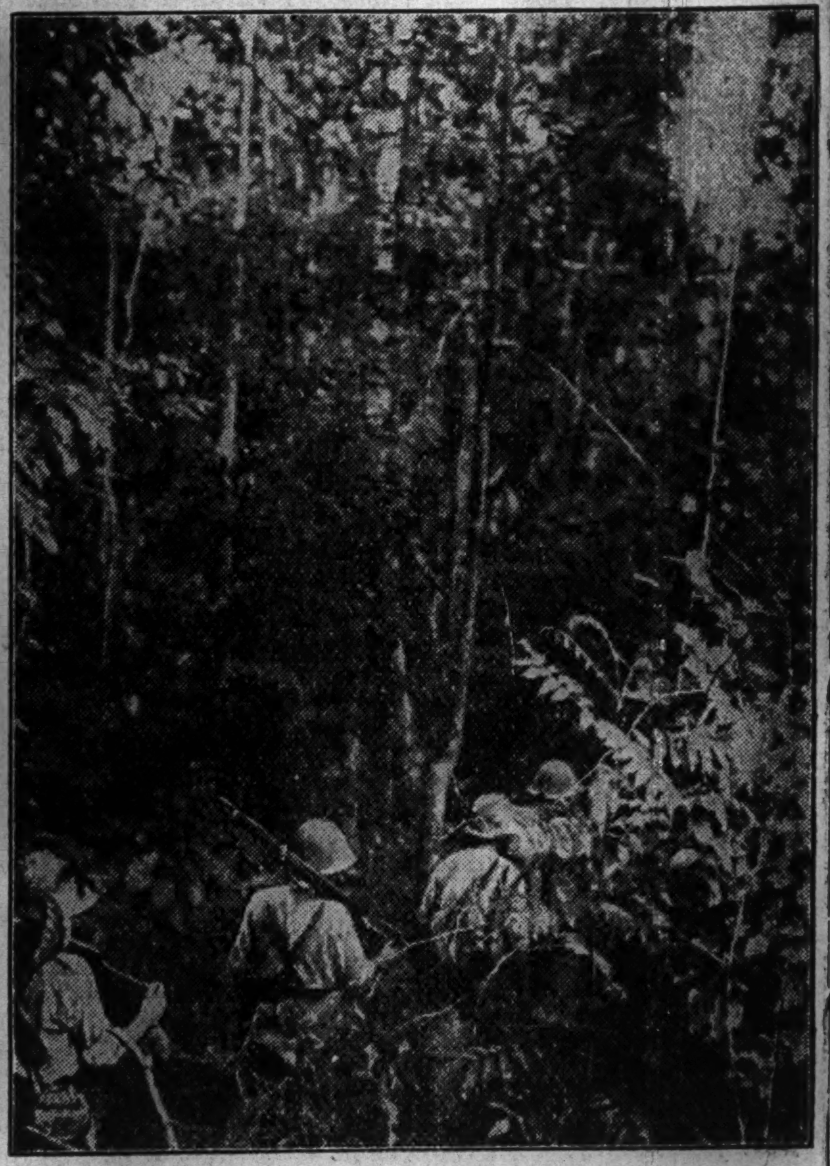
BUENOS AIRES, January 28.—The restriction of tire supply has caused various inconveniences to the people of the United States, according to a report from New York.

All stores are refusing to deliver purchases, and milk companies are not delivering milk every day. Thus families with babies or sick members are suffering. As tires can only be purchased at enormous illegal prices, truck and taxi operators are in difficulty.

Also, the wool shortage is already

(Continued on Page 2)

Over Difficult Terrain



Weaving their way through tangled jungle growths, sometimes waist-deep in swampy waters, our intrepid forces continue their relentless sweep toward Singapore. (Censored by War Ministry)

THAI DIET APPROVES LARGE WAR BUDGET

Enormous Appropriations Made In Order to Cope With New Situation

Domei

BANGKOK, January 29.—The Thai Government this afternoon convoked an extraordinary session of the Diet, and unanimously approved a wartime budget amounting to 219,000,000 bahts in order to deal properly with the situation following the declaration of war on Great Britain and the United States.

The Diet also formally approved the declaration of war on Great Britain and the United States.

Madam Pibul Interviewed

In Thailand which embarked in the great task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in close cooperation with Japan, Thai women are becoming very alive of late with Madam Pibul as their leader, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Bangkok.

In the first interview with the Japanese press, the first lady of Thailand answered the questions asked by the correspondent as follows:

Q. What was your impression of Japanese soldiers when you visited the Japanese Army hospital?

A. Despite their injuries all the Japanese soldiers in the hospital seemed to be in high spirits and looked very calm. I thank these men who are fighting for the cause of East Asia

Q. How are Thai women working on the home front?

A. Women who are volunteering their services as nurses are increasing and of late the number already has exceeded 1,000. And all these nurses are ready for front line work.

Q. Please tell me of your future program for women's organizations in your country.

A. I am looking forward to seeing organizations like those that exist in your country.

TELEGRAPH RATES REDUCED

Japan and French Indo-China Sign Agreement

Domei

TOKYO, January 29.—Commencing from February, telegraph charges between Japan and French Indo-China will be reduced approximately 40 per cent, it was learned today.

An agreement has been reached between Japan and French Indo-China lowering telegraph rates between the two countries from ¥1.70 per word to ¥1.30, while press telegraph charges will be reduced from 69 sen per word to 39 sen.

Midget Whale Caught

A one-meter whale was netted recently in seas just outside of the port of Osaka and donated to the Hanshin Park Aquarium, says a message reaching here from Osaka, adding that the whale is not an infant but a grown-up animal.

PROTESTANTS IN P. I. TO ASSIST JAPANESE

Resolution Pledging Cooperation Adopted at Meeting of Religious Group

Domei

MANILA, January 29.—A resolution pledging cooperation with Japanese Forces was adopted at the first general meeting of Philippine Protestants which was held here yesterday afternoon through the good offices of the military section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines.

Over 30 persons were present, including Philippine missionaries and priests as well as members of the military section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

Rescue of Internees Told

A detailed account of the rescue of 12,000 Japanese residents on Mindanao Island by Imperial Army and Naval units which effected a landing on the island at dawn of December 20 was given by a member of the Army press corps now staying at an undisclosed place.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States military authorities on the island interned 8,000 Japanese residents in the compounds of the Philippine Central High School at Davao, 4,000 in the Philippine High School while some 20 influential Japanese residents were taken away by U.S. gendarmes to an unknown destination.

The account was as follows:

"As soon as the Imperial Forces rushed into the city of Davao to rescue as early as possible Japanese residents supposed to have been interned, a few persons ran out into the city, shouting 'Banzai' at the top of their voice and it was so difficult for us to discern at once whether they were Japanese or not, that one of the soldiers on a truck asked if they were Japanese. Their faces were sun-scorched and black as those of the Filipinos.

"One of them said that all the rest of the Japanese were interned at the school. At these words, our trucks went directly into the center of the

(Continued on Page 2)

COMMITTEES IN DIET PROBING MORE BILLS; ELECTION DAY IS SET

Legislators of Both Houses Continue Study of Various Measures

RULE AID BODY EXPLAINED

Position of Members and Election Clarified by Premier to Budget Body

To the House of Peers, that met in plenary session at 10 a.m. today, were submitted the bill for the issue of China Affair national bonds and 14 other bills which had been approved by the House of Representatives. All the bills were referred to respective committees for examination. Also, the committee on wartime consulate court law held its session in the morning.

The House of Representatives continued its examination of Government bills, by opening the sessions of the Budget, Rice Supply, Southern Development, Tax Increase, National Welfare Bank, Pension Law and Hypothec Bank Law committees.

At the Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives held Thursday afternoon, Premier General Hideki Tojo explained the nature of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in reply to the question asked by Chairman Kenzo Matsumura of the Budget Committee.

The Premier explained that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will make no election campaign, and further said:

"Officials of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association cannot be prevented from becoming candidates for election to the House of Representatives as individuals but not as officials of the Association. As to the question whether such officials becoming candidates for election should resign from the posts in the Association or not, I believe it is up to the moral sense of such officials. I wish to be given more time to consider whether as the President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association I would or would not ask the resignation of such officials becoming candidates for election.

"As regards the nature of the Adults' Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it must be said that it is not a political organization, being only a wing of the Association. Thus the Adults' Corps cannot participate in the election campaign. The East Asia League is also an organ outside of the Association and thus it cannot be active in the election campaign," he concluded.

Yetsujiro Uyehara asked whether the Premier had any intention of abolishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Association for unifying national opinion, as the Association in the past one year, has caused confusion in the people's thoughts and social structure. To his question, the Premier replied that he intends to foster the Association, so that by utilizing it, the unity of one hundred million people will be effected.

Election Decided

The Government decided to hold the general election of the members of the House of Representatives on April 30, and as regard the Government policy toward the election, the Home Ministry authorities are reported to be seriously conferring with the officials of the Justice Ministry so that nothing will be undone to make the election successful. Particularly, as regard the reports of the members on the present Diet session, nothing has been decided by the Government whether such meetings for the purpose of reporting the results of the Diet session to their election district people will be allowed or not.

Such meetings for reporting the Diet result are excellent opportunities for the present members to start the campaign for the coming general election. Yet the Government can easily prohibit the holding of such meetings by the new Temporary Law for Controlling Publications, Speeches and Meetings which was approved by the last Diet session.

But at present, it is believed that the Government would, after all, permit the holding of such meetings by the

(Continued on Page 2)

ANNOUNCEMENT

The publication of The Japan Chronicle will be suspended and the paper incorporated with the Japan Times and Advertiser with the issue of Feb. 1, 1942, thus bringing together the two oldest and most influential English language journals in Japan.

All unexpired subscriptions to The Japan Chronicle will be transferred to the Japan Times and Advertiser and all readers subscribing to both papers will have their subscription extended for the unexpired period of The Japan Chronicle

SINGAPORE NOW 30 MILES AWAY

Signal Victory Scored

Over the wide expanse of the Pacific, the Sun-Barred Banner now waves unopposed. Shown above are units of a destroyer flotilla of the Imperial Navy, two members of which proved their might off the coast of Endau in East Malaya, on January 27, when they clashed with an equal number of British craft and won distinguished victory. One enemy ship, the Thanet, was sunk while its companion, the Vampire, barely managed to escape. (By courtesy of the Navy Ministry)

Rapid Advance Made By Japanese in Malay Drive

LAND AT PEMANGKAT

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 29. — Observers of the Australian Broadcasting Company at the Malay front have disclosed that Japanese Forces have advanced within 30 miles of Singapore, according to reports intercepted here today.

Meanwhile it was also disclosed that Japanese troops rolling southward in the central and eastern sector of Johore have arrived within 40 miles of Singapore.

New Borneo Landing

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—Japanese Forces have landed at Pemangkat, on the west coast of Dutch Borneo, and at present are exerting heavy pressure on Dutch troops, according to a British Broadcasting Company broadcast quoting an official communique issued by the Netherlands East Indies High Command.

The announcement admitted that Japanese troops are obtaining local successes despite resistance.

Pontianak, south of Pemangkat, is now being threatened by the Japanese advance, the communique said.

Fighting Near Rengit

Domei

BERNE, January 29.—Extremely heavy fighting is taking place around Rengit, approximately 65 kilometers north of the Johore Strait on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula, it was reported by Exchange Telegraph from Singapore today.

Japanese pressure on the central front is also increasing, the report said.

It was also reported that civilians in Singapore along the whole northern part of the Island of Singapore were evacuated to points more than a mile from the coast.

Evacuation Ordered

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—Owing to imminent arrival of crack Japanese Forces, governmental authorities in Singapore have ordered the evacuation by noon today, of all civilians from the north of the island facing Johore, it was learned here today from Singapore.

Meanwhile, dispatches from the same source, revealed that Japanese warplanes attacked Singapore for four successive times yesterday, and repeated fierce raids this morning over vital establishments throughout the island.

Major-General Gordon Bennet, Commander of Australian forces in Malaya and Singapore, is said to have reported from the front lines that Japanese warplanes were creating havoc over British lines in south Johore.

Headquarters Moved

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, January 29. The Allied Southwestern

(Continued on Page 2)

LATIN STATES PLAN TALKS FOR DEFENSE

Military Leaders of Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru Meeting at Santiago

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—In order to discuss joint defense of the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, a military conference will be held at Santiago, Chile, in the near future among military leaders of Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru, Juvenal Hernandez, Chilean Minister of National Defense, announced yesterday, according to reliable reports received here today.

Guinazu Plane Crashes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—The plane carrying back the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, including Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, crashed into the sea at 9:30 a.m. today, it is reported here.

All 12 passengers aboard the plane have been saved, the report said.

Foreign Minister Guinazu suffered slight chest injury and has been taken to a naval hospital in Rio de Janeiro.

Bolivia Cuts Ties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—The Government of Bolivia has broken off diplomatic relations with Axis countries, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference, it was learned here today from La Paz.

Chile Also Reserved

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—The Chilean attitude of reserve, shown toward the decisions of the Rio Con-

(Continued on Page 2)

RICH DEPOSITS OF MERCURY LOCATED IN NORTH SARAWAK

British Began Boring in 1941 But Gave Up Due to International Crisis

Domei

KUCHING, January 29.—Waiting to be developed by the Japanese are rich deposits of mercury which exist in the occupied areas of North Sarawak, British Borneo, it was disclosed here today.

The existence of mercury in Sarawak had often been rumored among the inhabitants of that State but it was not known to the Japanese until today that the British had previously commenced their development of the rich deposits.

The Board of Investigation of Mineral Resources in London, it was revealed, last year began boring for mercury in North Sarawak, confirming rumors that mercury existed.

The British then decided to begin operations for the exploitation of this mineral, but the international crisis forced the British to give up their plans.

NO NEWS OF BRAZIL BREAKING OFF TIES

No Official Information About Severance of Diplomatic Relations, Says Hori

Discussion centered round the question of the severance of diplomatic relations between the South American countries and Japan at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents today.

"Has Brazil given any official notification of its severance with Japan?" was the first question that Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, was asked.

"We have not received any official report yet," said the spokesman. "The only report made public is the Domei report of January 28."

"What countries besides Brazil have severed their relations with Japan?" another correspondent asked Mr. Hori.

Mr. Hori replied that Uruguay and Peru had formally notified the Japanese envoys there of their severance of diplomatic ties with Japan.

Discussion then turned to the treatment of foreign diplomats in the South American countries, and Mr. Hori informed the correspondents that the Japanese and German diplomats and consular agents in Peru had been transferred to a town called Los Angeles near Lima on January 29. Uruguay merely asked the Japanese and German diplomats to go out as soon as possible. "Those who were transferred to Los Angeles," added the spokesman, "were Japanese and Germans only. The report makes no mention of the Italian diplomats."

To the question of how the Japanese and German diplomats were confined in the South American countries, the spokesman replied that since there was no way of making them return to their respective countries, they were perforce confined in their own premises.

"Are there any Peruvian or Uruguayan diplomats in Japan?" asked a correspondent.

"I don't know," said Mr. Hori.

"Has Colombia notified its separation from the Axis Powers?" asked another correspondent.

"A long time ago," said the spokesman. "Both Colombia and Venezuela gave official notification."

"I think I have seen the Colombian representative going about quite freely in Tokyo," put in another correspondent. "Well, that shows the generosity of the Japanese Government," Mr. Hori stated.

He was then asked about the situation in French Indo-China, but all he said was, "I have nothing to say. I have no particular information."

Asked to verify the Domei report on Friday that an official gazette of the Government had published the names of the Japanese diplomats in foreign countries, as well as the names of foreign diplomats in Japan, Mr. Hori said, "The report is correct."

BETTER HOSPITALS PLANNED FOR JAPAN

Government Proposal Now Before Diet Attracting Wide Public Attention

The proposed plan for building better hospitals and clinics, says Yomiuri, throughout the country and for the establishment of the Nippon Medical Treatment Association at the cost of ¥100,000,000 is attracting wide notice. The following plan has been proposed by the authorities of the Bureau for the Promotion of the Peoples' Welfare at the Diet Meeting held from January 24.

The authorities are planning to increase the present number of hospitals for tuberculosis patients from 20,000 to 100,000 in five years. It also proposes to build 1,300 clinics in the villages which, at present, have no medical facilities.

The various hospitals in Tokyo and Osaka specializing in surgery, pediatrics, midwifery, etc. will be combined into one large body. All the prefectures will have such general hospitals in their chief cities as well as in the various districts. Under these will be placed branch clinics.

All medical treatment will be given as cheaply as possible and the best possible treatment possible. Tuberculosis patients who will have to undergo treatment for protracted periods, and who are unable to pay their fees, will be specially provided for.

The amalgamation of the existing medical bodies into the Association will be decided after consultation with the parties concerned. Those unwilling to cooperate will be removed by authority of the Welfare Ministry.

The officials of the Association will be chosen from 30 representatives of the Government, people and the medical world.

The funds for the establishment of the Association will be provided for by the Government. Besides the ¥100,000,000 already provided for, Medical Treatment Bonds to the sum of ¥500,000,000 will be floated.

Committees in Diet Probing More Bills; Election Day Is Set

(Continued From Page 1)

Lower House members, but limiting the period in which they are to be held.

As to the revision of the election law, that had so long been discussed in and out of the Diet, Premier Tojo replied to the question asked by Chozaburo Mizutani at Thursday's committee meeting as follows:

"I wish to hold a fair and just election, and intend to study the problem of revising the election law. I have not heard anything about a plan to formulate a strong national body for electing members of the House of Representatives."

Normal School Improvement

A resolution on the improvement of the normal school system will be proposed to the Diet by the Educational League, composed of the members of the House of Representatives, who are interested in education, at its plenary session held in the Diet Building, Thursday, under the chairmanship of Ryutaro Nagai.

The Educational League intends to urge the Government to make a fundamental improvement in the existing normal school system of the country, so that teachers of the national schools throughout the country will be fully qualified to undertake the important task of educating children as the future leaders of Greater East Asia. For attaining this end, the League believes it necessary to improve the treatment accorded school teachers.

The basic feature of the proposed improvement plan is to unify the normal school system so that the existing rivalry among different normal schools and colleges will be entirely removed, and the system of promotion will be thoroughly established, so that teachers can devote their whole life to the noble task of education. It is hoped by the League that in the future teachers in Japanese national schools in the Philippines or Manchoukuo will be appointed by the Tokyo Government, and at the same time children at home will be fully informed of the conditions and developments in the other parts of East Asia.

Latin States Plan Talks for Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

ference, was emphasized by the Chilean Foreign Minister Rossetti in an interview with the correspondent of the Argentine paper "Graficas". Foreign Minister Rosetti expressed his thanks for Argentina's attitude at the conference which, he said, was similar to that of Chile. Argentina and Chile had remained in the minority at the Rio Conference but they nevertheless had succeeded in carrying out their plans. The material necessities of the hour were set by them against demands of other American countries.

Venezuela Consulate Closed

The closure of the Venezuela Consulate in Yokohama has been announced by Takemaro Kobayashi who resigned recently from his posts as Venezuela Honorary Consul in Yokohama and as Consular Official of the same Consulate.

Reveals Oil Cache

A Filipino, employe of a noted mining company on Luzon Island, called on the Japanese military authorities recently and submitted for Japanese use, 5,000 drums of gasoline and 4,000 drums of crude oil hidden in the mountains by United States troops, reports a local paper correspondent from Manila.

Kind Samaritans Take a Hand

Fire and sword for enemy destruction are still being wielded by the Imperial Forces on Bataan Peninsula, but in the now peaceful areas where American influences have been driven out, sympathy and kindly deeds are the order of the day. Shown above are ailing Filipino children and adults receiving warm medical treatment at the hands of our fighting men.

Australia Is Given Up; Churchill Under Fire For Defeats of Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

the problems of other theaters of war had to be discussed he could nevertheless, Lord Moyne added, assure the House that measures in order to restore the situation in East Asia as it had been prior to the Japanese attack had been in the foreground of all talks.

Swedish correspondents in London are still speculating as to the presumable outcome of the vote of confidence on Prime Minister Churchill and his Government. They declared that the members of the Conservative, Liberal and Labor parties decided to vote for the Government pointing out that various members, however, had decided to abstain from voting including some Laborities although this would be in contradiction to the tradition of the Labor Party according to which the instructions of the chief executive are to be followed. It is estimated that the number of non-voters will amount to about 50.

Brooke-Popham Assailed

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—As parliamentary controversy raged over the British Government's conduct of the war, Sir John Wardlaw, Laborite, in a debate in the House of Commons today, declared that Premier Winston Churchill deserves his vote of confidence but the country has been cheated, especially by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in East Asia, on the defense of Malaya and Singapore, reports received here today from London revealed.

Assailing the conduct of the Libyan war, Sir Wardlaw said, "nothing disgusts me more than those Libyan reports, making believe when one listens to the BBC broadcasts that sandstorms only blow on the British side and never on the German side."

Sir Wardlaw expressed his belief that furthermore, Premier Winston Churchill holds too much responsibility on his shoulders and that the House of Commons should give it consideration.

Charging that the British Government refused to accept parliamentary advice E. Shimwell, Laborite, queried, "Seeing our classical weakness in East Asia, why did the Premier state in his Mansion House speech that we will be ready to resist any Japanese attack, and that the combined United States and British fleet will be strong enough to menace the aggressor?"

Enemy Heads Study Defenses in Pacific

(Continued From Page 1)

felt, and big tailoring firms are announcing that their summer suits will have no vests.

Big chicken farms on the Pacific coast and Hawaii are suffering as Japanese experts in determining the sex of chicks have left them.

Since the outbreak of the war, American girls had been eagerly knitting sweaters for soldiers and sailors, but now the consumption of knitting yarns is restricted, and unless sanctioned by the Army or Navy, the girls cannot obtain woolen yarn for knitting sweaters or socks for soldiers and sailors.

Young Burmese Volunteer

In reply to the call by the Japanese armed forces which occupied Tavoy, a strategic key point in Burma, young Burmese are reporting to the Japanese military authorities in rapid succession to enlist in the Burmese Volunteer Army, reports a local paper correspondent from an undisclosed base. Burmese soldiers in the British army, too, are surrendering in order to cooperate with the Japanese, adds the report.

SINGAPORE NOW 30 MILES AWAY

(Continued From Page 1)

Pacific Headquarters at Sourabaya have been moved to a certain point in the center of Java Island as Sourabaya has become very dangerous with the southern advance of Japanese Air Forces, it is reported from Batavia.

At the new headquarters, Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and other staff officers of the Allied forces are now consulting on joint defense measures. It is reported that those allied commanders are particularly discussing means for defending Sumatra and Java upon the fall of Singapore, and also with the occupation of Celebes points by Japanese.

Reach Salween River

Domei

SAIGON, January 29.—The spearhead of the Japanese Forces smashing toward Moulmein, in Burma, have reached the east bank of the Salween River and are engaging the British defenders in a fierce battle, it was reported today.

Moulmein is located at the mouth of the 1,750-mile-long Salween River, which is of little use for navigation, due to rapids and banks.

Johore Sultan Found

Domei

FROM AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN MALAYA, January 29.—The Imperial Forces in Johore yesterday discovered the Sultan of Johore and his royal family on the outskirts of Kluang, where they had been hiding after escaping from the hands of the retreating British forces. The Imperial Forces immediately took the Sultan and his family under their protection. On hearing this, all the Sultans of Malaya voluntarily came forward with the request that they, too, be allowed to come under the wing of the Imperial Forces.

Kaukalik Scene Told

Special to the Yomiuri

BURMA FRONT, January 29.—Sub-Lieutenant Okada of the Army Press Section which entered Kaukalik today, after it had been captured by the Japanese Forces on January 23, sent the following report to Headquarters:

Population 20,000; number of houses 3,000; Kaukalik is the first town after crossing the Shan ranges which form the boundary between Burma and Thailand. The town is fairly large, and there are several shops, many of them owned by Chinese. Some Burmese temples are situated on the outskirts of the town, but I do not see any Burmese shops. Most of the inhabitants have escaped to Moulmein. There are many reminders of the fierce bombing which this town received for the road to Moulmein is strewn with scorched corpses of men and horses, and the smell of rotting flesh is overpowering. The fighting took place outside the Jakano section. No fighting occurred inside the town for the Burmese soldiers all fled to Moulmein at the approach of the Japanese Forces. The town is now bristling with activity under Japanese occupation, and the troops are preparing for the next onslaught.

No Sleep for Singapore

Singapore residents can hardly sleep at night because of the nightly raids by the Japanese Air Forces, it was revealed a few days ago by an air sergeant of the British army in Malaya, who was sent as a captive to Kuala Lumpur on January 22, according to a Yomiuri dispatch from an undisclosed base in the peninsula.

On January 19, the report says, a lone enemy plane of the Buffalo type came over a certain position of the Imperial Army, near Kran. Soon it received a direct hit from a Japanese plane and the pilot was forced to land in a nearby jungle. He was caught soon later and sent to Kuala Lumpur.

This captive pilot, C. D. Charter by name, was an air sergeant who had been in Malaya for about four months, being transferred to Singapore from New Zealand. On the outbreak of the Anglo-German hostilities, he told the Yomiuri correspondent, he entered the service of the Royal Air Force, giving up his profession as an accountant. His remarks are substantially as follows:

"On January 19, at 2 p.m., our formation of four fighters, flew toward Fagin from Kalan airfield. On our way, when we had reached over Malacca, we were attacked by some Japanese fighters. Soon our formation was upset. I alone flew over to Borneo, from where I flew back to a certain Japanese position with the intention of distinguishing myself with some exploit.

"When I came near the position, I was suddenly pursued by a few Japanese planes, which I saw through the openings in the dense clouds. I started to fly away from them, but could not. I was not conscious of myself till I felt an acute pain in one leg and directed my plane downward.

What happened afterward, I do not remember at all. I recovered my senses only to find myself in a bed at a field hospital. My right hand and left foot where I suffered injuries were wrapped in bandages."

When the newspaper correspondent asked the captured pilot if he was familiar with the topography of Johore, he said, "As I had so far been on duty in Singapore alone, that was my first visit to any other district."

Asked about the life in Singapore he revealed, "I could not tell much about it because since my assignment to the place, I have been engaged in defending the air over the city, and have not had much time to see the general life there. However, I can say this with certainty, that all the residents have very little time to sleep at night because of the repeated Japanese air raids. Anyway the city's preparedness is almost perfect as far as light control is concerned. All the citizens are following official instructions concerning this almost to the letter. Even trifling infractions are liable to a fine of $1,000."

Regarding his own salary as an air sergeant, the war captive disclosed, "I received $81 as my monthly pay. The salary is above $400 when one is promoted to a commissioned officer."

PROTESTANTS IN P.I. TO ASSIST JAPANESE

(Continued From Page 1)

city. When the trucks reached the Central High School near the Imperial Japanese Consulate, 8,000 Japanese residents came out of the school where they had been interned, shouting elatedly on the approach of Imperial Forces. The enemy guarding this school were pursued. At the Philippine High School 4,000 Japanese were rescued.

"Our unit commander gave an address of encouragement. After the address, the 4,000 Japanese residents began to sing 'Kimigayo.' After that, all residents bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace.

"Almost all of the Japanese residents were thus saved by the Imperial Forces, but the whereabouts of 20 influential Japanese residents who were taken away by the Americans was still unknown. Then all the American nationals found at the American Club were examined and one American, a director of a petroleum company, stated on the following day that the influential Japanese were interned at the penal colony still in the hands of enemy troops.

"If the Japanese Forces made a march into the penal colony, it was possible that the enemy troops might be put to rout but it was also possible that the Americans might massacre the Japanese internees. So the Japanese Force had to adopt a peaceful method. A lieutenant was ordered to go to the colony. This officer started on the dangerous trip with several persons, including the director of the petroleum company. It was at noon of December 22 that the officer left Davao. When they reached a point 15 kilometers from the city, telephone connection with the penitentiary was finally established. This American advised the chief of the penitentiary that the wise course for him was to deliver peacefully all the Japanese interned there. The chief was a Filipino and he immediately complied with our request. And on the following day a staff officer escorted by several guards left for the penal colony, located in a dense forest. Thus all the Japanese in the penitentiary were saved. When told of the Imperial Forces' glorious victory since the outbreak of the current war, they all burst into tears of joy."

In connection with the rescue of the Japanese residents, Tetsuji Akiyama, a director of the Settlement Corporation there, who was one of the residents rescued, told a vernacular correspondent:

"All Japanese residents on Mindanao Island were taken to the school buildings at Davao on the morning of December 8. On the afternoon of December 20 several Japanese were shot to death by American soldiers. At that date Japanese tanks came up in the neighborhood of the schools and about 10 Japanese young residents attacked the American guards and captured their two machine-guns. With these guns, these brave Japanese began shooting the enemy troops, who in confusion and consternation fled by car. If the Imperial Force had come a day later, we would have been massacred by the cruel Americans. They had completed preparations for setting fire to the camps."

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45 Million in Italy

Transocean

ROME, January 20.—Italy's population on December 31, 1941, was 45,366,000, according to the latest official statistics. The population of territories incorporated in Italy during the war is not included in this figure.

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, January 30

YOMIURI—Political Preparations for General Election
NICHI NICHI—Expectation From General Election
America in Great Confusion
ASAHI—Diet Passes Extraordinary Military Expenses
Power of Navy's Gunnery
MIYAKO—Frail Hope

Political Preparations for General Election

YOMIURI

In reply to an interpellation at the general meeting of the Budget Committee the Home Ministry authorities disclosed the Government's intention to carry out the general election at the end of April. In view of the prevailing situation, it is evident that the forthcoming general election should be effected in such a manner as to be suitable to the emergency.

The prevailing situation following the dissolution of the old political parties will surely offer various new trends in the coming general election. First of all, there will be a great change in the quality of candidates. In other words, candidates whose character have been fostered by the circumstances surrounding the political parties under the old structure, will be replaced by those who can fully realize the actual situation developing rapidly and are ready to cooperate with the Government in conducting State affairs. At the same time such actions should be refrained by the candidates as will excite the general masses and cause leakage of national secrets during the electoral speeches.

The system regarding recommendation of candidates under the present election law is based on the freedom of speech banked by the political influence of the old political parties. Now that the old political parties have been dissolved, the Government should revise the existing general election law. This is one of the important missions imposed upon the present Cabinet.

With the general election approaching, the activities of the Taisei Yokusan Kai and the Yokusan Sonendan are coming up for discussion. It may be difficult to expect too much from their activities in the transition period, but the Government should give full consideration to their useful operations.

Expectation From General Election

NICHI NICHI

It was disclosed by Home Vice-Minister Michio Yuzawa that a general election of the Lower House members will be held on April 30. Although the Home Vice-Minister stated that as long as such a situation which may make the execution of election technically difficult does not occur, his statement apparently implied no anxiety over such a situation and the general election will very unlikely be postponed after the above date. The statement also made it clear that the Government does not agree with an opinion advocating the execution of the general election as soon as possible without waiting until April 30. An Imperial ordinance for the general election will likely be promulgated around April 5 and election movements will be held throughout the country up till election day.

What commands our attention in this connection is the policy of the Government toward the election. Indicating the Government's expectations from the forthcoming election, Premier Hideki Tojo, in his reply to an interpellation by Tadahiko Okada at the outset of the reconvened session at the House of Representatives stated, "the forthcoming general election, I believe, is a golden opportunity to ask the nation for its positive collaboration for the successful execution of the war."

The Government must be fully aware that official interference with the election will never promote real national unity and, moreover, what the Government wants under the present situation is not the so-called governmental party. We believe what is desired by the Government is the election of men of high caliber really worthy of representing the people and capable of leading the general public.

Without being shackled by past conventions, the people must revert to a clean slate at the forthcoming election. It is an election which should be held under a new self-realization, which in turn, will enable good judgment of the present Diet members. The election of new people is quite desirable, but good judgment of voters is desired more than anything else. It is sincerely hoped that close cooperation will be realized between the Government and people through the forthcoming Diet in order to lay the true foundation for the successful execution of war and the renovation of the Imperial Diet.

America in Great Confusion

Unable to deceive the public any longer, the Washington authorities finally made public on January 25 the number killed in the Sea Battle of Hawaii, according to which 4,500 navy and 1,000 army officers and men were killed. Since actual pictures of damage dealt to the U.S. fleet and airfields have been taken by our Navy, President Roosevelt, no matter how brazen-faced he may be, could not conceal the fact from the general public. When the number of wounded is announced, the American casualties suffered as the result of this historic sea battle will reach an enormous total.

According to a finding announced by the Board of Inquiry headed by Associate Justice Owen Roberts of the United States Supreme Court, the responsibility for the miserable Hawaiian defeat is attributed to negligence of their duties by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Walter Short. The true cause of the American debacle, however, lies in the fact that the United States made light of Japan's national strength. The insolent attitude of President Roosevelt, who believed that Japan would yield finally if the United States and Britain brought heavy economic pressure to bear on this country, undoubtedly affected the U.S. Navy and Army. Naturally, President Roosevelt himself is responsible for the defeat. He is the very man who disturbed the peace of the Pacific and both Admiral Kimmel and General Short should not be blamed.

Diet Passes Extraordinary Military Expenses

ASAHI

The 79th Imperial Diet, at the plenary session of the House of Peers on January 29, formally gave its unanimous approval to the bill for additional extraordinary military expenditures amounting to ¥18,000,000,000 in total. When the extraordinary military expenditure special account totaling ¥2,800,000,000 which was approved by the 78th Diet session is added, the total sum of extraordinary military expenditures approved by the Imperial Diet since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will reach more than ¥20,000,000,000.

When it is compared with the expenditures for the Manchurian Incident in 1933, which totaled ¥190,000,000, it shows a jump by more than 10 times during the past decade. Moreover, the total expenditures spent for the Manchurian Incident between 1933-1937 were only about ¥860,000,000 and the military expenditures appropriated for the China Affair in 1937 amounted to only ¥2,500,000,000. These facts alone indicate the epochal progress in our national strength during the past decade. Since the war is going to be a protracted one, the entire nation, out of firm resolution, must try not to waste national wealth in order to carry out the war successfully.

In this sense, we regard it has been quite appropriate that the Tojo Cabinet, since its formation some three and a half months ago, has convened the Imperial Diet three times already in order to promote better understanding between the people and the Government, which was never undertaken by any preceding Cabinets. It undoubtedly contributed much to the strengthening of real national unity.

At the general meeting of the Lower House budget committee, it was disclosed that the Government has been making preparations for a general election of the House of Representatives to be held on April 30. In comparison with the policy taken by the Konoye Cabinet a year ago in this connection, it cannot be denied that the attitude of the Tojo Cabinet gives a brighter impression to the nation.

Power of Navy's Gunnery

At a sea battle which took place on January 27 off Endau, on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, two of our destroyers sank the British destroyer Thanet and repulsed the Vampire which was set afire. It is a source of great delight that our warships sustained no damage whatsoever.

Although the class of our destroyers and details of the battle are still unknown, such a victory gained in a two-to-two duel is nothing but a proof of the high power of our naval gunnery. To know such an activity of our naval gunnery on top of the glorious victories being scored by our Naval Air Force and submarines is delightful and reassuring to us.

Details recently announced by the naval authorities concerning the Sea Battle off Malaya in which the Prince of Wales was sunk renewed our gratitude to the Navy. Thus the mastery over the Western Pacific has steadily been falling into our hands.

Frail Hope

MIYAKO

Although he acknowledged the defeat of the Anglo-American forces, Premier Winston Churchill still keeps up his bluff in order to deceive the nation. He announced the establishment of the Allied Pacific Conference, including Australia and New Zealand for the execution of war.

President Roosevelt, too, stressed in his press the joint operation of America, Britain, Australia and the Netherlands and stated that the encirclement front in the south should hereafter be called A.B.D.A. line instead of the A.B.C.D. line. He reportedly added that the United States is intending to send aid to the southwestern Pacific Ocean at the earliest possible chance.

Despite their bluffs, the mastery of the sea and air in the southwestern Pacific is already in our hands and no matter how hard they try, it will be nothing but a paper plan. Premier Churchill's statement that the Allies will finally gain sea and air mastery in East Asia will after all end in a mere dream.

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